

ALLIES IN SIBERIA ASSUME OFFENSIVE; BOLSHEVIK BEATEN

Stiff Battle Fought On
Ussuri Front By Com-
bined Armies

ENEMY RETREATS

Tokio Reports Defeat With
Big Losses For Red
Guards

Renter's Pacific Service

Tokio, August 26.—War office official.—At dawn on the 24th the Allied army assumed the offensive and after a hot contest drove back the enemy and by the afternoon had reached the vicinity of Krasfsk. The enemy having destroyed the bridge across the river Uveraya, the Allies landed on the left bank and are making preparations to continue the pursuit.

During this engagement one battalion of our infantry and a company of sappers succeeded in reaching the enemy's rear, where they destroyed the railway and captured two armed cars.

The headquarters of the troops under General Fuji arrived at Manchuli on the 23rd. The main body was due to arrive in the vicinity on the 24th.

Colonel Semenoff has occupied Sliding No. 84, about thirty-five miles west of Manchuli.

Red Guards Are Beaten

Vladivostok, August 26.—According to further reports from the Ussuri front, on the 20th several hundred Red Guards disguised as peasants penetrated to the village of Antonovka and occupied an advance post of the Allies with the result that part of General Kalnikoff's Cossacks and a company of Czechoslovakians were surrounded but, after a struggle, cut their way through to the main forces with slight loss.

According to details received by letter concerning the battle on the 24th on the Ussuri front, the enemy attacked desperately and in considerable numbers on Sunday evening and all the Allied forces took part in the fighting and captured two armored trains, several field-guns and a considerable booty. According to a wounded Czech, the Japanese, infuriated at finding mutilated bodies of their comrades on the battlefield, charged and routed the enemy in the face of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. It is estimated that upwards of three hundred of the enemy were killed.

The Japanese Staff reports that the Allied forces are advancing without intermission.

Semenoff Advance Continues

Harbin, August 26.—Colonel Semenoff's detachment continues to advance and he has captured Dauria station and the siding at Haranor. The enemy has retired to the siding at Sokatuk and at the present moment fighting is taking place between Colonel Semenoff's cavalry and the Bolshevik rearguard 5 versts west of Haranor. The main force of the enemy is concentrating at Borza station.

China's Statement On Siberia

Peking, August 26.—The Chinese official statement regarding the despatch of troops to Siberia closely resembles the statements issued by Japan and the United States with regard to respecting the territorial rights of Russia, assisting the Czechoslovakians and not interfering in Russian politics.

The Japanese officially contradict the Chinese reports that an awkward situation has arisen owing to the Japanese demanding accommodation for their troops in the Chinese barracks at Manchuli. The matter has been arranged in a friendly way with the local authorities without the slightest disagreement.

W.S.S.

Roosevelt Insists On Decisive Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Springfield, Illinois, August 26.—Colonel Roosevelt speaking here yesterday called for the stern prosecution of the war and insistence on a peace of complete and overwhelming victory.

Hsu Shih-chang's Election Expected To Be Unanimous

When Parliament Finishes With That, It Will Frame
Perfectly Safe Constitution

Date Of Election Is Issue In Peking

(From Our Own Correspondent) Peking, August 24.—With the completion of the election of the Speakers and Deputy Speakers of the two Houses, the various elements in the new Parliament are beginning to ask themselves what they are going to do in the way of real business when they meet, and they find that they do not know for certain. To outsiders the real question is not what the members imagine they are going to do, but what those who have paid for their election intend them to do. Here we are of course on somewhat uncertain ground, but from a conversation your correspondent had yesterday with one who is in fairly close touch with those who are pulling the strings it is not difficult to gather what the general program is to be.

First and foremost there is to be the election of the new President. This will be a cut-and-dried business, resulting in the almost unanimous election of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang. There is some talk of General Feng Kuo-chang actively campaigning for the presidency, but even if he is doing so his chances of success are small. The new parliament is not his parliament; he has never had it in his pocket in any sense; and there is no likelihood whatever that it will come to heel when he calls. There are a few members who might vote for General Feng, but their number is very small, and the overwhelming vote will go to Mr. Hsu Shih-chang.

Hsu For Canton, Too? Presuming, as it is fairly safe to do, that Mr. Hsu is elected, what will happen next? It has been suggested that the Canton Parliament will also elect Mr. Hsu Shih-chang President and that he will then be President of an united China, whereupon both houses will dissolve and by the waving of a magic wand Mr. Hsu will be able to call into being a new parliament freely elected throughout the country, and everybody will be happy. There does not seem to be any ground for imagining that this is going to take place. Even if both parliaments elect the same President, there are still vital matters of principle to be settled between the two groups, and though the election of the same by the two may facilitate an understanding it will not be easily reached; and it is almost too much to hope even that the election of the same man by the two parliaments will take place. What the Canton Parliament wants is not the reinstatement in office of certain well-meaning men, even if they are men it can trust, but the acceptance of

(Continued on Page 8)

Certain principles, and the very existence of this parliament in Peking is a violation of those principles, whilst the election of a president by the Peking parliament is only an aggravation of the offence of its own existence. It is very probable that the election of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang may provide a good conduit pipe through which mediation between Peking and Canton may take place, but an understanding is not going to be effected in a hurry. Want Japanese Loans Legalised

The prime purpose of the election of the new parliament is not to facilitate an understanding between Peking and Canton, but to legalise certain transactions that are at present doubtfully legal, probably

YAH CHI SYNDICATE TO GET OPIUM SOON

First Shipment For Sale In Four
Provinces Delivered In
Few Days

The first lot of the opium stock recently handed over by the Shanghai Opium Combine to the Chinese Government is expected to be delivered to the Yah Chi Syndicate for sale in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hupeh and Kiangsi within a few days. Seventeen chests of Indian opium have been paid for by the syndicate. Mr. Feng Kuo-shun, the Government's representative at Shanghai, handed over the godown receipts for these chests yesterday to the syndicate.

Many of the merchants who had purchased rights to sell the drug in certain districts now hesitate to take delivery of their orders in view of the strenuous opposition engendered in the four provinces. Some have actually expressed their desire to cancel their order. These merchants have paid large sums of money as deposits and the syndicate is threatening to forfeit these deposits in case they fail to take delivery of what they had ordered.

W.S.S.

PERU TROOPS DEMAND WAR AGAINST GERMANY

Garrison Mutinies To Emphasise
Desire To Be Sent To
France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 24.—The Peruvian garrison at Puerto-Ancón has mutinied. The troops demand the immediate declaration of war against Germany, the transfer of an interned German ship to the United States and the despatch of Peruvian troops to France.

W.S.S.

ALLIED AIRMEN ACTIVE ON COAST OF ADRIATIC

American Flyers Join British
And French In Attack
On Cities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 25.—There have been considerable reciprocal air raids by the naval aircraft during the past few days on military works and towns on the coast of the Adriatic.

American airmen have now joined the British and French and assisted in the bombing of Pola.

The Italians twice bombed Durazzo on the same day.

The British continue to vigorously attack Cattaro.

There are signs that great damage has been caused everywhere.

The Austrian raids include one or

Venice on the 21st, when 30 bombs

were dropped, one person killed and

seven injured and another, which was ineffective, on the 23rd.

An official communiqué reports:

In Albania there has been considerable fighting in the Semid region. We repulsed with severe losses large forces of the enemy which made repeated attacks northward of Fiers.

London, August 25.—(By wireless)—An Austrian official communiqué reports:

We captured the bridgehead northward of Fiers and crossed the river Semeni.

W.S.S.

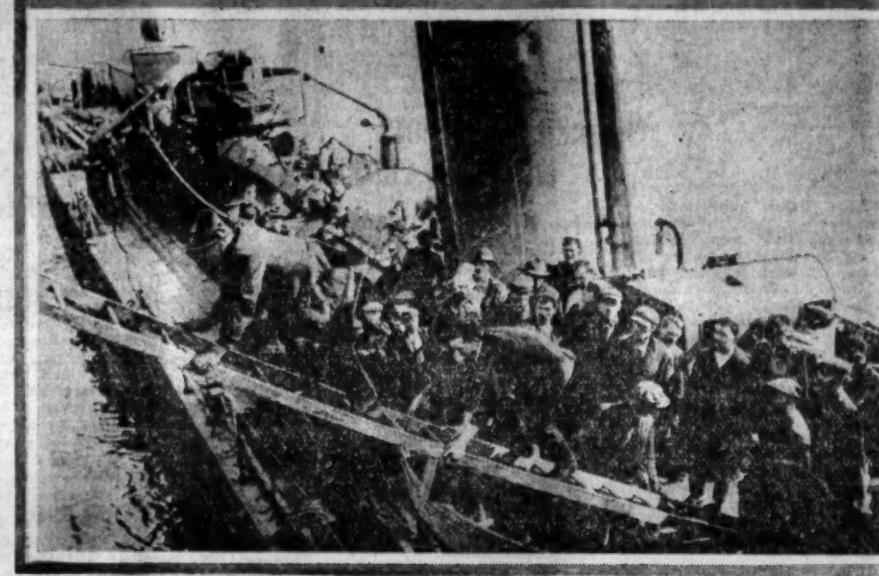
GERMAN SOCIETY NOTE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 26.—An official message from Munich states that the King of Bavaria has announced the engagement of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria to Princess Antoinette of Luxembourg (born 1899, third sister of the Grand-Duchess of Luxembourg). Prince Rupprecht was born in 1869.

W.S.S.

Transferring Survivors From Torpedoed Ship



RESCUING SURVIVORS OF TORPEDOED SHIP. (COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, SUPPLIED BY F.W.S.)

A British destroyer rescuing survivors of a torpedoed merchant ship at sea.

Captured Submarine Commander Declares He Sank Lusitania

Rescued After U-Boat Is Hit
Following Attack On
Transport

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 24.—The British steamer Bandy, with French troops on board, was torpedoed between Malta and Sicily recently. There were no casualties. The attacking submarine was sunk by the escorting patrols by means of gun-fire and grenades. Seven out of the submarine crew of 65 were rescued, including the commander, who attempted to commit suicide. He declared that his submarine sank the Lusitania.

The Bandy was subsequently brought into dry dock.

W.S.S.

Shanghai Boy Given Medal For Air Service

Lieut. G. McBain Gets Distinguished Service Cross
For Bravery

Flight Sub-Lieutenant G. B. S. McBain, formerly of Shanghai, son of Mrs. R. S. F. McBain, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, according to word received here.

Lieut. McBain, who is attached to the Royal Naval Air Service, was awarded the coveted honor on June 7, says an Admiralty report, "for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in carrying out bombing raids on enemy troops, aerodromes, and lines of communication. On March 18, 1918, while returning from bombing an enemy aerodrome, Lieut. McBain was attacked by five enemy scouts. After a short combat one of the scouts was seen to nose-dive and its tail plane fell off. The four other enemy aircraft retired. Lieut. McBain has carried out many bombing raids, at all times showing great determination and setting a splendid example."

W.S.S.

RESCUE SHIP DELAYED; TO REACH HERE TODAY

Steamer Tamsui With Sung-
kiang Passengers Held
Up By Typhoon

A typhoon sweeping the China Coast in the vicinity of Amoy and Swatow has delayed the China Navigation Company steamer Tamsui, due here yesterday morning with passengers taken from the ill-fated Sungkiang, which was lost off Lamocko Islands Saturday.

The Tamsui is expected to dock this morning at seven o'clock.

Local offices of the China Navigation Company have heard no details of the sinking of the Sungkiang other than the telegram Saturday afternoon bearing the news that the steamer had been lost.

W.S.S.

The Weather

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Fine and hot today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 91.4 and the minimum 75.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 87.1 and 73.8.

MOB ATTACKS FIREMAN ON DUTY AT 'NEW WORLD'

Threatening Riot Is Stemmed
By Timely Arrival Of
Police Details

The timely arrival of police details from Sinza and Louza stations nipped in the bud a threatening riot at the New World last night after several hundred Chinese had roughly handled two Chinese firemen on duty at the amusement place and rushed foreign employees who went to the assistance of the firemen.

There were no injuries and no arrests were made. The police ejected Heinrich Kremla, Austrian leader of the band in the circus tent. Kremla, Manager L. Roth of the New World dance hall and several Chinese witnesses were taken to the Sinza station where an investigation was held.

Mr. H. Upton of the Fire Brigade and Manager Roth of the dance hall were roughly handled when they attempted to rescue the Chinese firemen.

The trouble started when Chinese firemen attempted to keep the concrete stairways clear in compliance with the fire laws. Several refused to move when a fireman ordered them to and it is alleged by witnesses that that fireman struck one or two Chinese.

The result was that the crowd on the stairway rushed the fireman and he fled, taking refuge in the office, where he was pursued by the gathering crowd.

Watchmen caused more excitement by the blowing of police whistles and Sinza and Louza stations were notified, both stations sending foreigners and Chinese police to the scene.

The arrival of the police stopped further trouble although when detectives and Chief Officer Pett of the Fire Brigade were making inquiries, one enthusiastic leader suggested that the crowd rush the office and capture the fireman. As the ringleaders opened the door, four foreign police constables stepped out and no more trouble resulted.

Meanwhile Kremla became interested in the proceedings and was so enthusiastic that he was ejected.

Extra police from Sinza station remained on duty until the New World closed.

W.S.S.

Germans Suspect Men In Ranks From Alsace And Lorraine

Secret Order Directs They Be
Kept Out Of Front
Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 25.—Evidence of the German suspicion of soldiers who, being Alsaciens and Lorrainers, regard themselves as French, appears in a secret order to the 42nd division which recently has come into the possession of the French. It reports that in the Crown Prince's Army, Alsaciens and Lorrainers shall on no pretext be employed in the first line and says, "Regiments will be entirely responsible for the loyalty of those Alsaciens and Lorrainers who remain in the first line."

W.S.S.

Three American Ships Sunk By Submarines

Navy Department Announces
Torpedoing Of Steamers In
Foreign Waters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 24.—The Navy department announces that German submarines have sunk in foreign waters the following American steamships:

Aestbridge, 5,690 tons, Cubore,

7,117 tons, and the chartered cargo transport Jakedeon.

W.S.S.

55 Men Decorated In One U. S. Division

Get French And American
Medals For Heroism In
Battle Of Marne

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch states that fifty-five officers, non-commissioned officers and men of a certain American division were awarded the Legion of Honor, Military Medal, War Cross or Distinguished Service Cross at the most brilliant decoration ceremony the American army has held in France. Decorations were awarded to seventy-two other officers and men at present in hospital. Most of the awards were for gallant conduct in the Battle of the Marne.

W.S.S.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—

eastward of Bray while, on their left, divisions of London and East County troops continue to advance in the direction of Carnoy and have taken Mameix. Welsh troops captured Mametz Wood.

In the center of our attack we crossed the Albert-Bapaume Road along the whole length southward of Bapaume and captured Martinpulch, Le Sars and Le Barque.

German Deny Losses

A German official communiqué reports:

Strong English forces led by tanks advanced between Neuville and St Leger collapsed. Our posts at St Leger withdraw to eastward of the village.

Strong attacks initiated by numerous tanks against Bapaume collapsed. We threw the enemy back beyond Pogieres.

Six times the enemy stormed against the middle of the front from eastward of Albert to the Somme. We threw him back to La Boisselle and over the Albert-Bapaume Road. Our projecting lines here were withdrawn during the night time.

Our night flying machines on Saturday dropped 75 tons of bombs on camps and railway stations.

(By wireless).—The German official communiqué issued this evening reports:

Heavy attacks on both sides of Bapaume failed.

Wood Dominating Bapaume Taken

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

The New Zealanders, with tanks helping them, had a stiff fight clearing the enemy out from Loupart Wood, which dominates Bapaume, but eventually reached the crest, taking 400 prisoners.

A most significant fact of the present disorganization of the enemy is there was practically no counter-attacking today. Stubborn resistance occurred at various points but when this was broken it nowhere recurred with an increase in strength.

Americans Advance Line

Paris, August 24.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we made progress south of Crecy-au-Mont and took 100 prisoners.

The Americans west of Flismes carried their line to the Soisson-Reims Road on a front of 800 meters.

The front was quiet elsewhere.

Nine German aeroplanes were brought down on the 23rd and one balloon brought down in flames.

Paris, August 25.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

An enemy coup-de-main north of Roie only resulted in our taking 20 prisoners.

There has been a fairly violent bombardment in the region of Beauvais.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we increased our advance east of Bagneux.

On the right of the Meuse and in Woerre our patrols brought back prisoners, including Australians and Hungarians.

Paris, August 26.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

There were lively artillery actions during the night in the regions of Roie and Beauvais and between the Ailette and the Aisne.

Enemy raids in Vosges were without result.

Australians Near Verdun

A semi-official communiqué reports:

Austrian and Hungarian units have appeared south of Verdun, showing that Austria-Hungary is now lending Germany infantry as well as cavalry.

Growth of American Reserve Looms Over The Germans

London, August 24.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wiring yesterday reports:

The Germans are fighting desperately for possession of the important plateau northwest of Soissons and south of the Ailette knowing that as soon as we obtain the plateau as far as the St. Quentin road not only will their line on the right bank of the Vesle be endangered but the Chemin des Dames itself will risk being outflanked.

While opposing determined flank to the American front on the Vesle, they are spending nearly all day, during the employment of the big American reserve which is being piled up. The German papers show that they are troubled by the knowledge that sooner or later, somewhere or other they must face an attack by 500,000 of the best troops in the world, the young and virile American Army. Von Ludendorff's forces, on a front of so many miles he is retreating but has not yet had to meet the main blow, which his adversary is still waiting to deliver when the appropriate moment and vulnerable spot is reached.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

headquarters declared that the force and value of the British army was finished forever, but Great Britain has reformed her divisions one by one and resolutely entering the battle on August 8, has dealt the common foe terrible blows. The energetic command and skilled General headquarters staff is conducting remarkable operations leading to a brilliant victory. It is for the French particularly a happy occasion to loudly proclaim their profound admiration in the presence of so much bravery, tenacity and generosity.

Enemy Admission Forced

Paris, August 26.—The brilliant successes of the British are warmly praised in the French press.

L'Heure says that the High Command bases great hopes on the British army. The latest news from the front shows that these hopes will not be disappointed.

Le Journal, declaring that it was again the British who had the honors of the day, said that they have obliged the German staff to admit defeat.

M. Marcel Hulin in L'Echo do Paris emphasizes that the British have advanced by local thrusts which have made considerable breaches in the German lines, "that the enemy is unable to thwart this audacious maneuver proves the tremendous superiority the Allies have gained over the Germans. Saturday, when the splendid tenacity and will to conquer of all the people of Great Britain and the Dominions was again shown, does credit to our Allies who are wrestling from the enemy places and positions on the Somme the names of which recall so much sacrifice and blood."

Lieutenant Colonel Fabry, writing in Oul, pays a tribute to the feat of raising and organising the British army and the conception and execution of the British attacks in the last three days. He says: "We must praise unreservedly in addition to the British High Command and the staffs their valiant divisions who have overcome an enemy determined to defend the ground step by step. It is a purely British victory."

Strategy Unfolding Quickly

London, August 26.—"Wonderful" is the adjective applied to the successes obtained during the week end, which have evoked enthusiastic comment from the military experts in Paris and London. Marshal Foch's activity now that his chance has come is described as so incessant and tremendous that it is difficult for the observer to keep pace with him. At the same time great admiration is expressed for the tactics of General Sir Julian Byng and General Sir Henry Rawlinson, who have skillfully avoided a frontal attack whenever they have encountered powerful positions but by attacking less formidable positions on either side have transported dangerous centers of resistance into fresh salients to be later reduced by envelopment. It is pointed out that the extreme wings commanded respectively by General Sir Henry Horne and General Gouraud are not yet engaged, and the opinion is expressed that the real offensive is probably still to come.

Air Attacks Made

London, August 25.—Air Ministry officials:

Our aeroplanes today made successful attacks on an aerodrome and the railway stations at Bettembourg and Luxembourg. Excellent results were obtained at the railway stations.

W.S.S.

PERSHING ANSWERS CHURCHES' MESSAGE

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station) A press despatch from the American general says that General Pershing, replying to a message from the Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America, said:

"In the name of the American army I thank you for your kind and stimulating message. It is the consciousness that a soldier has enabled him an undivided nation which enables him, whatever his rank, to face his task with courage. We Americans have added an inspiration and encouragement to the front, for example and friendship of our Allies who for four years have been fighting our battles in fighting their own. Standing by their side, we expect not only to vindicate our common cause and justice, honor and righteousness but also to lay a solid foundation for the welfare of the world."

The German force let loose by the prayers, hopes and ideals of Christian Americans, of whom you are the representatives, is incalculable. Your message of loyalty to the United States draws a reciprocal message of loyalty to you. May we prove ourselves worthy of it."

W.S.S.

Seven Dutch Luggers Sunk By Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 26.—A German submarine has sunk seven Dutch luggers off Ymuiden.

W.S.S.

EARLY MORNING FIRE

Fire at the Shanghai Knitting Company's mill, Dixwell Road, gutted the second floor of the building and gave the firemen a two-hour battle early this morning.

W.S.S.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

260,000 ENEMY ALIENS STILL TO BE REGISTERED

Work Of Enrolling Unnaturalized Men Of Teuton Birth Incomplete

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station) The Department of Justice announces that about 260,000 unnaturalized men remain to be registered in the United States under the Enemy Alien Registration Bill.

The report for German women is incomplete. It is indicated that less than 200,000 have been enrolled.

W.S.S.

BRAZILIAN CONSULS CALLED TO CONSULT

Representatives In Yokohama And Calcutta Attend Conference On After-War Trade

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station) Mr. Fazio Ramon, the Brazilian Consul at Yokohama, and Mr. Mario Strizzon, the Brazilian Consul at Calcutta, have arrived here after a conference in Rio de Janeiro at which was discussed the plans of Brazil for trade after the war. They will both soon return to the Orient.

W.S.S.

News Briefs

A program, printed in silk, of the Independence Day celebration in Shanghai July 4, 1876, has been presented to the United States Consulate General by U.S. Marshal J. Kavanagh.

A fine of \$50 was imposed on an agent of the Nanyang Dispensary charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with the forgery of a chop and with attempting to cash two money orders for \$50. Mr. R. S. Haskell was counsel for the defense and Mr. E. B. Rose for the prosecution.

One year in jail was the sentence passed on a clerk of the Raven Trust Company, Kau Ping-long, in the Mixed Court yesterday for having forged three checks amounting to \$550. The accused pleaded guilty through his lawyer, Mr. A. Krissel.

Charged by Mr. A. G. Loehr of the Shanghai United States Consulate for breaking into his house, a Chinese was sentenced to four months' imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court. The accused was shot and wounded on the morning of August 9 while breaking into Mr. Loehr's house.

Two young Chinese doctors were charged yesterday in the Mixed Court with obtaining the sum of \$2,230 by false pretenses. It was alleged by the prosecution that they inserted advertisements in the Chinese press to the effect that a new hospital was about to be erected requiring the services of many Chinese. Consequently several prominent Chinese applied for positions and about \$2,230 was deposited with the accused as security. The case was remanded to enable the police to make investigations of the statements of the accused that they were authorized by a certain Ting to erect a hospital here.

Five Chinese received two months' imprisonment each and a woman one week's imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court for conducting a "Hwo Wei" lottery at 123 East Yalu Road.

News of the death in action on August 7 of Mr. P. S. Dixon, of the law firm of Wilkinson and Grist, Hongkong, has been received in the southern port. News has also been received in Hongkong of the death of Captain Unsworth, who retired from the service of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., some time ago.

Lieutenant G. H. Hegarty, R. F. C., formerly of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, has been awarded the Military Cross and has been promoted Captain. It is learned.

Captain V. Davies, R. F. C., of Shanghai, has arrived in England from Egypt. In the Mediterranean his ship was torpedoed but no lives were lost.

\$1 opens a Savings Account. \$100 opens a Checking Account.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS.

America, Australia, Canada, China, England, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Switzerland, Wales.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Japanese In America To Aid War Measures

Association Secretaries Meet To Plan Liberty Loan And Red Cross Campaigns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

San Francisco, August 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station) The Secretaries of the Japanese Associations in California, Colorado and Nevada have met in convention to discuss measures to aid the United States Government in the Liberty Bond campaign, Red Cross work and methods to enforce the "Work or Fight" order and to increase the efficiency of industrial aid to the war plans.

W.S.S.

4,000 TRAINED MONTHLY FOR MERCHANT MARINE

Thirteen Vessels Used To Train Volunteers To Serve On Ships

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station) Three more vessels have been added to the Shipping Board's fleet of ten vessels to train volunteers for service in the merchant marine. The 3,000 being trained every month at present by the Board is to be increased to 4,000.

W.S.S.

GERMAN MINISTER OF WAR ADMITS 'EVEN A REVERSE'

General Von Stein Incidentally Figures That War Is Not Yet Over

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 26.—The German Minister of War, General von Stein, interviewed by a representative of the Morgen Post, admitted that the Germans have recently "suffered some set-backs and even a reverse. Such occasional failures are a serious warning to the Hinterland and show that the war has not yet come to an end all the strength of the country is necessary in order to reach a successful conclusion."

W.S.S.

Japan's Diplomat Coming To Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 26.—Mr. Nakamura, the Minister Designate to the Argentine and formerly Chief of the Commerce Bureau of the Foreign Office, arrives in Peking on the 28th and remains a few days.

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French Press Enthusiastic Over British Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 25, 7:55 p.m.—The whole French press emphasises the importance of the success gained yesterday by the British Armies

GERMAN EDITOR HITS BOMBAST OF KAISER

Harden Says His Anniversary Speech Proclaimed It To The World

ALLIED CHARGES HOLD

Easy To Show That What Was Suspicion In 1913 Is Reality In 1918

By George Renwick

Amsterdam, July 14.—Seldom has Maximilian Harden laid about him with such cutting and widely distributed blows as he does in the *Zukunft* of this week. From the talkative bellicose Kaiser to the dismissed Kuhlmann, all come under the stroke of the sword. It is a pogrom against Potsdam and all it stands for. It is a telling and daring onslaught on the German Government and its policy.

He begins by quoting from the first French *Yellow Book* to show how, in 1913, the war feeling was rising in Germany, and then he says:

"We have done everything to make it easy for the French and British to show that every impression of 1913 is a reality in 1918. Indeed, until the days of the middle of June, only one thing had been wanting, namely, proof that the Kaiser had long regarded the war as inevitable and desired something like world rule."

The speech delivered on the thirtieth anniversary of his ascension—and a wise Chancellor would have suggested an inspiring message of thanks to the nation, a far-reaching amnesty, or generous gifts to the army, as more appropriate—has at length filled this gap. In long articles filling whole pages of the newspapers, joy was expressed regarding the speech. The French, we were informed, were not even mentioned. They were regarded, like the Slavs and others, as worn out. It was openly admitted that the army had been prepared for war and that only the Prussian and German conception of the world was consistent with right, freedom, honor, and morality; that the war was not a mere strategic campaign, but that it could not be ended until this conception triumphed absolutely over the Anglo-Saxon pagan worship of money. And yet, with that as our aim, we hear snorts from all quarters that the repetition of Moltke's warning that the next war might last thirty years was an exaggeration.

"How, asked others, does this fatalistic view fit in with the official legend of the attack which took a peaceful people by surprise? And what will the attitude of the German people be to the call to fight and annex first the Anschluss of Austria and America is annihilated or forced to adopt the manner of thought prescribed by German *Kultur*?"

All See Kaiser As Pan-German

Harden appears to agree with Semper, who, in *L'humanité*, said the Kaiser's intention in making his speech was to show himself the head of the Pan-German movement and he goes on:

"Five continents now see in the German Kaiser a man who is determined to carry out the Pan-German program. Important will be the effect on Austria-Hungary's Parliaments, which will not be long silent, and on our other Allies who, in more cautious voices, will protest against the idea that they are fighting for the triumph of the Prussian-German conception of the world."

Harden holds that the Chancellor or his deputy or Kuhlmann ought to have had the courage at least to "say loudly that expressions of opinion given wing by festivity should not be taken as a program or as binding political utterance."

Harden quotes from a noteworthy article in the *Neues Wiener Journal*, advocating freedom for all the nationalities in the Dual Monarchy, as "the present Austrian Constitution is out of date and further rule by means of it quite impossible," and saying that "even the smallest race cannot forever be suppressed by the mightiest."

"Is a new sun," asks Harden, "rising from that quarter?" What un-speakable things Austria would have spared herself, spared her friends and her foes and humanity, had she recognised that four years ago! But that is past. Nevertheless, the day will dawn."

Having admitted that no President or Government of the United States could have acted otherwise than by declaring war when the unrestricted U-boat war was introduced, he goes on to deal with the marvelous spectacle of England, the United States, and France, once enemies, now standing shoulder to shoulder and celebrating July 4 together.

"Could Austria's ruling house," he asks, "celebrate in the closest harmony with Prussia July 22, when in 1742 Silesia was taken from Austria? People who in freedom choose the way of their destiny can always reach friendship. Because the dynasty at Windsor does not indulge in incendiarism and does not need to fester in blood, the wound of 1776 is fully healed."

Harden then, with extracts from Lord Grey's pamphlets, signifies his support of a league of nations and angrily disposes of those who sneeringly ask if Ireland, Egypt, and India are to be included. He goes on:

"That England is decided, and as her colonies have already shown, to bestow the blessing of the right of self-determination on all races grown out of infancy only a fool can doubt. Only an ignoramus can assert that Lloyd George will not more surely stand and fall by Home Rule than Herling by the Prussian franchise reform, and that under the 'dictatorship' of Lord French the spirit of the Irish has not more freedom of ex-

Yankee Soldiers Rest Under Iron Shelters



American soldiers of the Forty-second Division resting under and on top of iron shell shelters near the front lines in France.

pression than our own state of siege permits."

TIRPITZ AND KUHLMANN DENOUNCED

Harden then delivers an onslaught on some of the Fatherland's mighty ones. Tirpitz he accuses of being guilty, as Minister of Marine, of more serious errors than had ever before been committed in German history, and he rails indignantly at the Admirals advocacy of "no treaties, no concessions, no promises, but only military, political, and economic force."

To Kuhlmann he is merciless, speaking of him as "he who used fine words about Europe and the duty of culture and humanity to pull the world and then choked up Russia threw her into civil war and domestic incendiarism, and forced on two countries treaties the disgraceful harshness of which would make Bonaparte shudder."

Now does Harden spare the "Liberal" Deputy Minister-President of Prussia, who recently declared that only the German sword could bring peace.

He compares them all with "that arch-hypocrite, Fritz of Prussia," who was declaring in 1740 that conquered territory did not make the conqueror wealthier nor the conquered happier, and who yet in that very year was preparing to invade and annex Silesia.

No one in high places in Germany says Harden in concluding his remarkable onslaught, will have anything to do with the League of Nations.

"So now," he goes on, "we have clarity. We know what our enemies want. We know we have a Government, call it Pan-German or what you will, which expects peace on from the sword, and is certain of being able to obtain it quickly. Germany may it also be that none of words will ever win confidence for it?"

W.S.S.

OPEN TALK HEARD OF GERMAN REVOLT

Dutchman Tells Of Meeting Where Revolution Was Urged

(London Times Correspondence)

The Hague, July 15.—A Dutchman recently returned from the German city of Hamborn, Westphalia, brought back a story which throws much light on the internal situation in the empire.

This man attended a meeting Sunday, along with 700 others, the majority being women. At this meeting he said there was open talk of revolution, and despite the fact that soldiers and policemen were present in uniform, many of the former wearing iron crosses won on the battlefield, there was no restraint shown by the speakers in their attack on the Government.

The meeting lasted from 4 in the afternoon until 9 in the evening. There was one main speaker, who occupied the stand two hours, and several lesser speakers. All the speakers agreed the only way to end the war was by revolution in Germany, and whenever reference was made to "our brothers in Russia" there was hearty applause.

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The German Socialist party, the traveler said, was now centered upon gaining the support of the soldiers, an enterprise in which they are making much headway. The soldiers who attended the meeting, together with the police, listened to the speakers quietly, without comment or sign of approval or disapproval.

One speaker who protested that this was not a suitable time to start revolution, and that to do so would simply be playing England's game, was hooted down with howls of derision and requested "not to talk nonsense." He was informed by several among the audience that what Germany wanted was peace, and that it

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Rochefort, Lenorgons, and Guyemer and Nungesser fighting on by sheer will power and determination despite wounds which would have crippled the ordinary man. Brocard replied simply,

Had A Card Up His Sleeve

"But we have Fonck. Do you know Fonck? He is unique."

Fonck was all but unknown then.

But he could not remain long in obscurity—not a young man who kept putting down plane after plane

(his score now is over sixty, eleven having fallen out of sight of official observers) and always without a scratch to himself or his machine.

Fonck never has been wounded.

Many of his victories were won before the German adversary had a chance to fire a shot. Incidentally

he is said to know more about Ger-

man aviation than any other man saying he is lazy, and very likely he among the Allies.

Brocard taught him to fly anything and everything, including the first artillery observation machine Guyemer was always in the air; he with two motors. Fonck himself was untiring, at work hour after hour. Fonck by comparison flies tried except the one he attempted to seldom. He never goes up unless he makes out of his mother's buffet feels just like it. He cannot control when he was 10 years old. He over this reluctance to systematic, spoiled the buffet, he says, and the daily work he says. Which seems to results were painfully unsatisfactory. show that, after all, he is human Finally, he is modest, he keeps and has a failing.

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Japanese Journalist Makes Study Of Tokio Newspapers

Doesn't Care Much About The War Or Railway Disasters But Likes The Gossip

By S. Akiyama
(Japan Advertiser)

This morning I will write something about the newspapers I read. I generally read all the leading Tokio dailies every day, with the sense of doing work, in the must-do-it spirit. This when I come to my office. At home I am a subscriber of the Asahi, the Yomiuri, the Yorodzu, the Miyako, and with these I can claim a more familiar and friendly acquaintance than with other papers which I know officially, so to speak. About these four papers I shall gossip.

To me newspapers are no news-papers, for I read very little news. The so-called big "stories" have little attraction for me. The war has so insured us to gruesome pictures of all descriptions that the loudest headlines and bloodiest words have ceased to excite as much alarmist interest as they used to before the war. Even a railway collision, or gunpowder explosion producing most pitiful and ghastly scenes of death, panic and pain and hundreds of casualties, does not, I confess, interest me so much as it seems to interest people of more sympathetic hearts than mine. I know from experience that all such disasters, except the number of casualties, and the extent of damages, are never original; there is nothing new in them. I also know that the circumstantial reports of serious accidents abounding in such words, as "horrible," "terrible," "fire," "blood," "cries of agony," "stampede of the panic-stricken," while they are doubtless true in their way, are more or less the creations of the vivid imagination of the writer.

What I seek in my newspapers is not so much news as gossip, comments on events that have occurred or are likely to occur. The paper containing the largest quantity of racy gossip is, in my choice, the best. Please remember this perhaps standard of mine, as you go down this column.

The Yorodzu
The Yorodzu is my favorite today as it was twenty years ago. It has suffered in tone and spirit, but I cannot find it in my heart to forsake it for the old days' sake. It was the cheapest (ten sen per month, if I remember rightly), the yellowest (in color), and the most vituperative paper in Japan; it aimed at the students, and I was one of the victims. The spirit and personality of its editor were as much the cause of its popularity as the contents of this radical organ. Most awful stories were circulated about him, only to enhance the popularity of the paper. He was nicknamed "Shuroku the Viper," his name being Mr. Shiroku Kuroiwa. That he feared neither men nor gods in his editorial writings; that he was feared and hated by men in power or in money; that he sometimes wrote whole page of his paper himself, all his staff going on a strike; that he knew everything about anything worth knowing, etc., made him a hero of journalism in the eyes of the young generation.

To mention some of the things which he had mastered! He was the author and translator of detective novels when detective novels were new in Japan, and his name became a household term throughout Japan. Besides, he was a trenchant editorial writer. When philosophy had become a fashion with the students, he quickly read all there was to read about philosophy, about the meaning of life, atoms, the universe and what not, and wrote several books dealing with the first principles of the existence of heaven and earth and of human beings. Not only did he write, but also spoke. I heard him speaking at Hongo one evening, and he was such a bad, clumsy, low-voiced speaker that he was hissed and derided by the audience, and he got as angry as to declare at the top of his voice that he would not descend the platform till he had spoken all he had prepared to speak, and that the silly audience were free to go home, if they liked. He must have practised a great deal of speaking since, for today he is one of the most fluent and agreeable public speakers among journalists.

Not only in literature and learning but in recreations and matters of taste he would be a champion, and he succeeded marvelously. He is one of the acutest critics on Japanese wrestling; his reports on wrestling matches were a famous institution at one time. He has written a book on how never to be beaten in hanawa-asase, a Japanese card game, which game he was said to have made a thorough scientific study and found the first principles of never being beaten. Ditto with the go, chess, the karuta, etc. Professional masters have admitted and wondered at the remarkable genius displayed by Mr. Kuroiwa in their respective arts. He had wonderful brains for everything, and was the idol of many ambitious young men. To complete the popularity of his character, he had the universal reputation of being an unscrupulous and fearless blackguard. This same Mr. Kuroiwa the Viper is today a gentle, amiable-looking elderly gentleman with a shrewd but kindly pair of eyes, and a high intellectual forehead, and a head as bald as a beetle. He is rather rich, and writes but little nowadays, and that little rather poorly. He is fast becoming one of the "has-beens."

Now let me open the Yorodzu and examine. It is very pro-Ally, especially pro-British, and vehemently anti-Government. It is a tireless advocate of heroic military intervention in Siberia and also of expeditions to Europe. In the former advocacy it concurs with the present Cabinet, but

repeatedly asserts that the Cabinet is too weak to carry it out. Its hatred of Terauchi and Goto is not less poignant than its contempt for the Seiyukai. Therefore, while urging a change of Cabinet, it will not have a Seiyukai cabinet at any cost. In its evening edition the other day the paper printed an editorial note, scolding the authorities for the women's riot recently reported from Toyama. There was also a cartoon satirizing the intervention. In the inside pages the "terror-inspiring" rise in the price of rice was more circumstantially described than I imagine the Government would have liked it to be reported. Next morning the paper came out with a long editorial advocating an extension of the scope of the intervention, and a short but incisive warning for capitalists, and the wealthy. In the inside, the largest space was given to the all-important rice problem, some harrowing pictures being painted to visualize the dread conditions among the middle-class poor.

There is one man of whom the Yorodzu talks in terms of reverence, and he is Marquis Okuma. The Kenseikai is more or less respected, but the paper has a respect of person in its attitude toward Kenseikai leaders. On the whole, the Yorodzu is doing good work in its way—in demolishing the superstitious old reverence for everything official and creating vigorous, independent, democratic principles among the youthful readers.

The Yomiuri

The Yomiuri has three features not shared by other papers, namely,

women's page and literature page, and a column devoted to the translation of comments of foreign journals. I subscribe to this paper partly for the sake of the women's page, but I must confess that the opinion they have of her feature is not quite as high as the opinion which men have, for instance. One of them said the other day: "They write about such silly persons; nobodies are written upon if they were nobodies." As for their advice about the home, the kitchen, cooking, etc., I suspect it is written by men rather than women, for they are often so wide of the mark. About most things I know much more than Yomiuri writers." This is just like a woman's criticism, but it may give hints.

The literature page I have never read except once or twice, and when I read it was most unfortunate in my experience. Either it was the petty quarrel of some third-rate women novelists over some trivial affairs, or the "foppish lamentations" of sentimental weaklings. In the way of literary criticism of a higher form I have found nothing so far. But I must read more to do more justice to this page. The translation of foreign press comments is what every other big journal should emulate. The translations are capital, though curtailed or condensed in most parts. The translator, whoever it is, evidently is either a very busy man or a lazy man, for his translations are not very regular.

One day last month I paid a visit to the offices of the Yomiuri to see an acquaintance. I was shown into a handsome room on the third story which commands a view of the dirty Kyobashi river. There were several gaku in the rooms through which I passed before reaching the chamber referred to, and they contain well-written words of a highly moralising tendency, which might pass for translations from Marcus Aurelius's Meditations. One of them is a portrait of Viscount Motono, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The connection between this paper and Viscount Motono is well known, and hardly disguised. There is nothing at all dishonorable in the connection, but it strikes one as too naive to see a portrait of a great living patrician in one of the waiting rooms of a newspaper office. The hanging of portraits of former Mayors in the Municipal office, of former Presidents of the two Houses in the Diet buildings is quite appropriate, but to hang the picture of a living statesman, whatever he be, in the office of a newspaper of an honorable and independent standing of the Yomiuri, is something that I did not expect.

As a paper the Yomiuri is an indispensable organ of every Japanese household, decent in every respect, which women and children can read without any danger of demoralisation.

Today's Yomiuri, for instance, is one of the best I have seen for weeks. The first page is full of ads, the ads of new books, toilet articles, patent medicines and a new company. Page 2 consists of telegrams, a warm editorial upon the Allied victories, and some correspondence on Siberia, and a few paragraphs on political questions. Page 3 begins with an instructive contribution by Mr. Eikichi Kamata on "the meaning of historical education," and is followed by economic news which is beyond me. The "women's supplement" on page 4 contains opinions, news, interview, complaints, lectures, what not. There are three good photos, though badly reproduced. The coming of an American lady astronomer is here described at length, and a Dr. Kita is quoted as advising that little children should be allowed to go naked during the summer. There are half a dozen little suggestive stories, which are too good to be left unread. Page 5 is full of news of the day, containing, as may be expected, much writing about the strikes and dearth of rice, Siberian expedition, swimming, etc. Page 6 is two-thirds ads, and one-third a continuation feuilleton, and page 7 is half ads and half literary gossip, and the last page is partly a serial story but mostly news about stock and market reports, which I have never read in my life. All this costs two sen in the streets.

General Alexieff



GENERAL ALEXIEFF

General Alexieff, Chief of Staff of the Russian army under the Tsarist of the regime was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Bolshevik forces upon the recent arrival at Omsk, Siberia, according to despatches from Amsterdam.

before the war it sold for 1 sen. Altogether, it is an article of comfort which every decent Japanese home should not be without.

Two things I must not forget to mention. One is the Yomiuri exhibition now open at Ueno which is called "a cool exhibition for women and children." A few Sundays ago I paid it a visit. It was a hot afternoon, and I was attracted by the "coolness" of the exhibition, but it was not too cool. The exhibition ground inside and out was deserted as a desert, and scorchingly warm. If you want to feel the coolness of it, you must go at night, a time when you can be cool anywhere in Tokio.

The other thing to which cannot attach too much importance is the far-sightedness of editorials which ever strive to impress the reader with broad internationalism, and the importance of Japan doing everything possible to help the cause of the Allies against German militarism. Here one can distinctly feel the inspiration of the statesmanlike insight of Viscount Motono.

The Tokio Asahi

It is a quiet, dignified, respectable journal, boasting of as good telegraphic and cable service as the best anywhere in Japan. On a man like myself who reads the cables in the original the whole one and a half page of foreign cables in this paper is wasted. The next best feature of the Asahi is its advertisements of books and magazines. And publication at all worthy of note must be advertised in this paper. More than half of the advertisements in today's Asahi are about books. Local news in this paper is not better than in any other first-rate Tokio paper. What is of paramount value are occasional contributions from really clever, sometimes very witty writers. Till a few years ago the writings of Natsume Soseki who might be called the Japanese Chester-le-Street, lent a brilliancy to the otherwise dull paper. Now that he is dead, his place is taken by a plethora of contributors some of whom at times write just as well as Soseki did. The language is polished and calm, and reminds me of the sober charms of Herbert Spencer's style. Of these contributors the name of Sugimura Sojinjan stands out. He is one of the best known journalist writers in

Tokio. He is a stylist, a clever story-writer, and is immensely popular with women readers, especially young ones. Many of his books are not without the portrait of the handsome author which is not the least attractive feature of his book. He is a master of the art of treating dry subjects in a charming way. His clean, gentlemanly character adds to the merits of his work. It is a pity he does not write more in his paper than he does. Perhaps he is growing rich, bestowing more sustained efforts on magazine contributions and books.

Roughly classified, Japanese journalists of a younger generation may be divided into three categories. (1) The sake-drinking, geisha-hunting, debt-accumulating, Bohemian geniuses. (2) The politically-ambitious patronage-courtier, speechifying Chauvinists. (3) The self-satisfied, home-loving, money-saving, company-hating, regular devotees of the pen. Mr. Sugimura belongs to the last category rather than to the other two. He is more of the writer than the journalist, and he is inseparably associated with the Tokio Asahi, and does it great credit.

One characteristic of this paper is the complete absence of the editor. Who the editor is nobody seems to know. The editorials are sober and high-toned, though sometimes very prejudiced against the present Government in their political arguments, but the editor is not tangible as in the case of the Kokumin, the Jiji, the Yorodzu and others. It doubtless claims to be the only neutral, impartial, independent paper in Japan, and to an eminent degree its claim is justified. As a newspaper, as it stands, it is not more interesting than some others, but it has a stable command of funds and a good staff, and can be improved beyond the power of its competitors to out-rival, if only it wants to.

The Miyako

The Miyako has, I suspect, a wider circulation than some of the best papers in Tokio or Osaka, if not the largest. It is little advertised, and is nevertheless much read. Every geisha who reads anything is its daily peruser. Nor can she choose a better paper. While not recommending it to ladies of the upper class circles, I heartily endorse the view held by many newspaper men that it is a newspaper man's paper.

Its cable service is below zero, and its political arguments are amateurish, the editor, following the line of least resistance and non-committal. It is not over-astute, and prophetic. It is rich in temperate, common-sense suggestions suitable for non-political creatures such as geisha and unintellectual wives. It has a knack of writing in any easy, understandable way on such difficult and complicated matters as politics and municipal government, and therefore constitutes the best text book for the plebeian class on such heavy subjects as government and diplomacy. The paper as a whole is anti-Bureaucratic. Mr. Tagawa who was involved in a criminal charge for attacking Prince Yamagata was once the editor of this paper. But there are staff members who individually are very pro-Bureaucratic. However, I am not very certain on this point.

By far the strongest point of this paper is its dramatic critiques and geisha story which appear almost every day. The former is mostly written by Ibara Seisei who is probably one of the most brilliant dramatic critics in Tokio. He is also a clever novelist whose productions have been dramatised and staged. The geisha stories are inimitable. Other papers have tried to imitate and failed. Who the writer is I know not, but he must be a devil of fellow in all matters concerning Tokio's "fashionable circles." If you wish for a knowledge of Japanese human nature, of Japanese social life in its lighter aspects, of geisha, actors, geinjin in general, the Miyako is an invaluable informer and teacher. I hope some day to translate some of the clever, innocent geisha episodes as is told by the Miyako's unrivaled humorist.

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SZECHUEN HAS PANIC OVER FEVER EPIDEMIC

Think Influenza, Same As That
In Shanghai Last Winter,
Is Plague

China Press Correspondence

Chengtu, Szechuan, August 21.—The citizens are in a bit of a panic at present. There is an epidemic of influenza raging at Chungking and wild stories have come up about this. It is alleged to be plague. A few here are supposed to have got the malady and great excitement has been caused. The officials have had a meeting to consider how to combat it. The foreign military doctor has been called on for advice. Blood has been sent him from sick patients to be examined. But so far only the usual parasites have been found, such as malaria, relapsing fever, dysentery, etc. No strange disease has manifested itself.

Three days ago the police made a large bonfire in front of their head office of opium pipes and paraphernalia seized in dens. It looked imposing and gave the appearance that the authorities were still active against the use of the poison. It remains true, however, that smoking is on the increase. The cost of a smoke in a den is 150 cash. Coolies require two smokes at least per day. This makes 300 cash they have to fork out daily. And dens are everywhere. In the country there is no hindrance to smokers finding what they want.

A new shuffle in our officials is said to be about to take place. The Taoyin of East Szechuan is expected to come as Civil Governor, and other changes are mooted. Apart from this there is no political news of much importance. General Hsiung means to hold on as long as he can. The country in the northwest is quiet. Some merchandise is coming through by way of Suling to Chongkang and then overland. The Standard Oil Co. is bringing oil by this route.

At the Union University a very large and successful summer Bible school has just closed. The teachers are very optimistic over the results.

We hear the American Methodists are stirred up these days about one of their senior workers. It seems that there is a possibility of Miss Collier's remaining in America to assist the Secretaries in home deputation work. So greatly admired is this lady by the foreign community here and so deeply loved by all classes of Chinese, a strong effort is being made to secure her return. The missionaries of other societies to the number of 47 have seen a cable to the Board and the M. E. M. Christians and others are forwarding a petition to Bishop Welch to try and persuade Miss Collier to return. It is to be hoped they will be successful. For Miss Collier has certainly a great reputation among the natives. For gentleness, kindness and unfailing courtesy of manner it would be hard to find her equal. She is one of the elect indeed. The mission owe to her the erection of their plant in Chengtu. Though only a mere woman so well are these buildings done that they are the wonder and admiration of architects and experienced builders for their good workmanship and fitness of finish. The schools are crowded with girls now and their one passionate wish is for the return of the lady to whom they owe such a debt of gratitude for her work amongst them.

S.S.M.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5:30 p.m.: March—"My Soldier Boy" Biggood Overture—"Juanita" Williams Waltz—"Dreaming" Joyce Selection—"The Duchess of Dantzig" Caryl Two Step—"Mr. Jollyboy" Higgs Selection—"The Dairymaids" Rubens

A. de Kriger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

W.S.S.

PEKING PAPER SUPPRESSED

Evening Journal, Accused Of Being pro-German, Closed By Authorities

Bester's Pacific Service

Peking, August 26.—The authorities have closed the Peking Evening Journal.

[The Peking Evening Journal was accused of being pro-German.]

W.S.S.

REMAND FOR GERMANS

Carl Lindow, Robert Franck and Charles Krausch alias C. Nelson, the three Germans arrested in connection with the \$3,250 armed robbery at 58 King Loong Ka August 19, were brought before the Mixed Court yesterday and remanded for special hearing in the Mixed Court.

W.S.S.

Yacht Club Sampan Race

The Midget Sailing Club, represented by Mr. E. T. Byrne, won the Shanghai Yacht Club annual sampan race last night on the Bund and Gardens. Mr. Byrne started in the lead and held it till the end of the race. Mr. Mellowes of the Shanghai Yacht Club finished second and the Royal Navy Craft was third.

The sum of \$442 was collected on the sweepstake. Forty percent of this sum will go to swell the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund. No. 150 was the winning ticket for the 40 percent of the sweepstake. Another race to be held under similar conditions Tuesday has been proposed.

Latest American 'Ace'



Shanghai Rifle Association

The special long range competition—1,000 yards—and the second monthly cup competition—500 yards of the Shanghai Rifle Association were shot off Monday, 76 members competing in both events. Weather conditions in the morning were good, though it was overcast, and in the afternoon were good. Following were the best four scores of each class in each competition:

Special Competition, 1,000 yards

"A" Class

C. Bedoni	41
C. E. M. Thomson	40
J. Macbeth	33
W. T. Rose	33

"B" Class

W. G. Smith	33
R. F. Wilmer	32
T. Watanabe	31

F. E. Hodges

F. W. Snape	38
D. Kajiwara	30
H. Bone	27

G. Watanabe

H. E. Pickering	33
A. L. Mott	27
H. Robinson	20

K. Yamamoto

C. Bedoni, W. G. Smith, F. W. Snape and H. E. Pickering were the winners.	24
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Second August Monthly Competition, 600 yards

"A" Class

A. E. Dequine	47 (a)
W. T. Rose	45
G. F. Ashley	43
A. M. Collaco	43

"B" Class

F. E. Hodges	43 (b)
J. Johansson	42
H. Lane	42
H. W. Lambert	40

"C" Class

F. W. Snape	43 (c)
D. Kajiwara	39
H. Bone	37
A. P. Gomes	36

"D" Class

A. L. Mott	41 (c)
H. E. Pickering	37
E. A. Prince	36
C. McBain	31

(a) 4th leg on cup, cup won outright.

(b) 3rd leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(c) 1st leg on cup and winner of spoon.

Shanghai .303 Rifle Championship

Intending competitors are reminded that entries for the above competition close on Wednesday, September 4, at 5 p.m. Entrance fee \$3.00.

The Secretary announces that so far only 5 entries have been received.

W.S.S.

Big League Baseball

Standing August 3.

National League

P. W. L. Pet.	
Chicago	92 61 31 .663
New York	94 56 38 .596
Pittsburg	91 49 42 .588
Philadelphia	93 44 49 .473
Cincinnati	90 40 50 .444
Boston	95 42 53 .442
Brooklyn	91 40 51 .440
St. Louis	98 40 58 .408

American League

P. W. L. Pet.	
Boston	98 59 30 .602
Cleveland	99 56 43 .566
Washington	97 53 44 .548
New York	95 48 47 .505
Chicago	94 45 49 .479
St. Louis	96 43 53 .448
Detroit	97 43 54 .443
Philadelphia	94 38 56 .404

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Tls. 10,000 down

The balance of the purchase price may be paid by instalments or by other arrangements.

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Congoleum Art Rugs

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Don't worry about the prices. They are so low you would hardly believe us if we told you.



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WEATHER

Fine hot weather. Moderate monsoon
in our regions.

DEATH

HICKMOTT.—On August 27, 1918, at St. Mary's Hospital, 97 Pere Robert, Vois May, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hickmott, age one year and three months. The funeral will take place at Bubbling Well Cemetery this afternoon at 5.30 p.m.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 28, 1918

Dean Walker On The Baseball Scandal

THE CHINA PRESS had decided not to publish correspondence relating to the Baseball Scandal; this for various reasons, the principal one being that, while we could publish letters defending the accused, we probably could not at the present time, because of the libel laws, publish letters attacking them, and therefore the correspondence inevitably would appear one-sided and unfair. But we think we are privileged to lift the embargo for a moment in order to publish a letter from Dean Walker, which he has captioned: "Musings on The Ethics of a Race Club." The letter follows:

"A Race Club is a sporting club. Chance is the very breath of its nostrils. It is a nursery of betting, and a schoolroom of gambling. For such a club to put out a member for too much gambling is as if a church excommunicated a member for religious mania."

"Further, horse-racing is the most democratic of all sports. It brings into one fold all sorts and conditions of men. No other institution can be compared with it. Eclipse is first, the rest nowhere. A Race Club therefore cannot well put out a member on account of the sort of people he associates with."

"There is one, and only one, valid reason for putting a man out of a sporting club, and that is that he has ceased to be a sportsman. What that phrase connotes the vulgar world may never understand. Race Club Stewards must decide each case. If the excluded member accepts the decision, then may it be most certainly known that the spark of sportsmanship is not altogether dead. If the excluded member kicks, then will the Stewards be likely to suffer. But if they suffer as sportsmen for the sake of sport, they will quickly rise to a clearer atmosphere, where the noxious gas of bets and boasts will never reach them."

W.S.S.

The Vladivostok Crisis

CONSIDERABLE relief will result from the blowing over of the crisis which was precipitated at Vladivostok in consequence of the coup effected by General Horvath's forces when, on the morning of August 24, General Pleshkov, acting on behalf of General Horvath, issued a proclamation declaring that the Russian military forces in the Far East were included in his command and depriving Colonel Tolstoy of the command of the Russian volunteer force organised in Vladivostok. This astounding declaration was followed by a counter-proclamation issued by the Zemstvo on behalf of the Siberian Government, denouncing General Horvath and General Pleshkov and calling upon the people to defend their rights. The situation thus created was rendered more confusing by the Russian volunteers going over to General Horvath en masse, nonplussing, for the time being, owing to the swiftness of events, the Siberian Government, which was unable to organise active opposition.

In view of the ugly tension created and the height to which public feeling was reported to be running, one was justified in entertaining the fear of bloodshed in the town. It is all the more gratifying, therefore, that the crisis has been settled without a single angry shot being fired and every credit is due to the Allied Consular Body for their skilful and diplomatic handling of a delicate situation. An intolerable situation has been brought to a speedy termination by the disarming of the Zemstvo troops guilty of defection from the Siberian Government. The gratifying fact is that the process of disarmament was unaccompanied by any violence and the inhabitants of the town owe a debt of gratitude to the Allied and Czechoslovak troops

who undoubtedly saved the residents of Vladivostok bloodshed.

The presence of the Allied troops in Vladivostok has certainly injected a healthy tone into the moral atmosphere of the town and we cannot help viewing with complete confidence the ability of the Allies in making their voice duly heard in Russia when the ambit of their activities in Russia shall have widened. All praise is due to the loyalty of Colonel Tolstoy, who refused to be browbeaten into surrender. He is described as the hero of the storm which burst over the town on August 24 and passed away with such dramatic suddenness. When the majority of his men went over to General Horvath and proposals were made that he should do the same, he replied: "Even if the last man I will remain true to my post to the last."

Meanwhile, the situation throughout Russia continues not a little obscure and bewildering, although the true friends of Russia are fervently hoping that things will move more briskly in that country in order to hasten the practical assistance which the Allies, more especially the United States, are anxious to give her. A crystallisation of American sentiment toward the Russian problem was attained when Mr. Wilson, meeting with his Cabinet in a special evening session at the same time that Kerensky was assuring the Allies in London that the Russians would shortly join the Allies "in the fight for the great cause of freedom," outlined what seemed to him the best course to follow. The American nation, receiving its cue from its chief executive, decided in principle that another mission should be sent over to Russia and that the policy adopted should be one of "mutual aid."

"A Race Club is a sporting club. Chance is the very breath of its nostrils. It is a nursery of betting, and a schoolroom of gambling. For such a club to put out a member for too much gambling is as if a church excommunicated a member for religious mania."

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The Bolsheviks, as all the world knows by this time, have removed their mask of socialism and style themselves communists now. But they are enslaving Russia more thoroughly than the Kaiser could have done without their help, for they are posing as Russians and as liberators of the proletariat. Mr. Herman Bernstein, after spending six months in Russia for The New York Herald, recently wrote that chaos under the sway of the Bolsheviks grew steadily. He found Russia "practically transformed into a German colony, the people betrayed, humiliated, disheartened, the country dismembered—a smaller Russia than Ivan the Terrible left behind." The picture is haunting.

"Fedorovgrad was filled with wild, fantastic rumors, with fears and forebodings. Strange legends were circulated freely. The people in the streets looked ghastly, pale-faced both from hunger and from fear, haunted by the horrors of German invasion."

"I have seen the equality imposed by the dictatorship of the proletariat. Student girls and cultured, once wealthy, women were cleaning the streets or selling newspapers; officers of high rank, professors and teachers, to keep from starving, also sold newspapers or carried bundles at railroad stations. Anarchists and Bolsheviks were riding about in automobiles, dining in fashionable restaurants, feasting and amusing themselves, while Russia was experiencing her most tragic period in history. Trotsky was riding about in the automobile of Nicholas II. The Bolshevik leaders requisitioned food, wines, chocolate and various delicacies for themselves, while the Russian population, even the women and the children of the proletariat, were starving."

"I have seen tyranny such as Nicholas never dared impose upon his people, graft such as even Russia could not equal in the past. Gogol's masterpiece, 'The Inspector,' is antiquated now. It is too mild a picture of the art of graft."

All Russia needed, he declared, was "another master to produce a new epic of graft under the regime of the so-called liberators of the Russian working people."

Raoul Lufbery's Own Story

'Arrayed In A Brand-New Uniform I Boarded The Train For Dijon, Where At That Time A Large Aviation Center And Supply Depot Were Located. I Would Much Rather Have Gone Direct To The Front'

(Third Installment)

The first days of August, 1914, everywhere in Paris—on the boulevards, in the streets, in the cafes, in the theaters—we heard the same rumor. War against Germany was on the point of being declared. In spite of all, the Parisians did not take the matter seriously.

Meanwhile a feeling of anxiety was present in the air. Sometimes they joked, sometimes they talked gravely, but always the discussions were in harmony with the tone of the morning and evening papers. Some of them had seen the trains crowded with troops being rushed toward the frontier. Of course, this means something.

"Hah!" responded the other. "You will see that everything will be arranged satisfactorily as in the past. At Agadir, did we not come within a hairbreadth of having a rumpus? And Fashoda! At Fashoda, also, our misunderstandings with the English were quickly settled. Everybody thought that that would turn out badly, still you see at present they are our best friends."

'I Was Optimistic'

Marc Pourpe and I sided with the optimists; that is to say, with those who did not think it would come. Notwithstanding, we worked diligently on our future project. Everything was in disorder in our little work-room. Here and there on the floor lay maps of Eastern Asia and the neighboring oceans, alongside were rulers and dividers as well as pencils, red, blue and yellow.

This time we had in mind a long trip that would last for perhaps ten months or a year. He expected to visit many of the Oriental countries, starting at Sumatra, then Java, later the Philippines and Japan, coming back toward the southwest through southern China, Indo-China, Siam and Burma. After all this we would return to France to enjoy a little well-earned rest.

At the time of studying the routes and itineraries, we had also chosen the aeroplanes. For the voyages from province to province and from city to city we would use the sixty horse-power Morane, the same that had made the trip from Cairo to Khartoum. Exhibitions and aerobatics would be performed on a small fifty horse-power Deperdussin.

Planned For Two Planes

The long trips over the rivers and streams and between the islands of the Archipelago would be made on an eighty horse-power Neuport hydro-monoplane. We also expected to take along a Fabre glider equipped with an air propeller. This machine was to be used for making tests, and we hoped to be able to organise a postal service between Cambodia and Laos.

The means of communication between these two countries leaves much to be desired; no roads, no railway; only the Mekong and its tributaries and a few small rivers which are navigable during certain periods of the year. During the dry season there is so little water in some localities that even the smallest river boats themselves cannot pass.

The glider would be able to go everywhere, as it drew only ten inches of water.

Already for a good hour my mind had been wandering in the East, with eyes fixed on the map, deep in thought, studying the possibilities of an aerial voyage from Bangkok to Rangoon, I was lost in the midst of the peaks and ravines of the big chain of mountains separating Burma and Siam, looking for a convenient pass for our plane, when suddenly my soundings were interrupted by the voice of Marc Pourpe.

Chancery Comes At Last

"Say, Lufbery," he called, "you have lived in the Philippines and know a little bit about the country. What do you think of a trip in the hydro from Borneo to Manilla?"

"Very feasible, very feasible," I returned; "the distance from"—I was unable to finish the sentence. At that moment we heard a formidable Bang! Bang! The door flew open and in tumbled our old concierge.

"Well! Father Pierre!" we shouted.

"What's the matter?"

Too exhausted by his rapid ascent to the second floor, he was unable to say a word for several seconds. Finally he recovered sufficiently to speak in a voice that seemed to come from the bottom of his stomach: "We're in it! We're in it! It's time!

A few days later Marc Pourpe was called up and left for his post. On a Morane-Parasol, he with a few other pilots was designated for the defense of Paris. As arms on their planes, they carried steel darts and old cavalry muskets.

Tries To Enlist

Before leaving, Pourpe, to whom I had confided my intentions of enlisting, had said, "Good luck, Lufbery; perhaps I'll see you in Berlin within a few days."

Full of enthusiasm, I departed for the recruiting office in Rue St. Dominique, hoping to be received with open arms. Upon arriving there I found myself in the presence of an enormous crowd, men of all nations and all ages, having come like myself to offer their services to France.

All Russia needed, he declared, was "another master to produce a new epic of graft under the regime of the so-called liberators of the Russian working people."

Lost in the midst of this masculine gathering which obstructed the

entrance to French officers of the active army!"

"Are you ready to swear loyalty to the French flag until death, if that is necessary?"

"Why?"

To this last question, instead of "Yes," one was supposed to write: "For the cause of justice and liberty." I wrote it down, feeling rather foolish, but serious about it as well.

At last the big day arrived, and it was decided that all of us should go together to enlist, this time for good, because the papers that we had filled out at the office of the American Volunteer Corps were nothing more nor less than preliminary measures.

Cheers For Americans

There were about forty of us. Coming from the club we formed in columns of four with the French and American flags at our head. We marched like veterans as far as the Invalides, followed by a crowd that cheered:

"Vive l'Amérique! Vive les volontaires! Vive les Américains!"

"Americans, come in!" cried a voice, and in less time than it takes to tell it we were in the examining room standing before the doctors. Profiting by the disorder, several South Americans had slipped in with us.

The physical examination finished, there remained nothing more to do but to sign the enlistment papers lying on a large table in front of us. However, I read mine carefully before putting my name at the bottom.

"This is not it! This is not it at all," I told the non-commissioned officer on service. "I want to go into the aviation, not into the second regiment of the Foreign Legion."

"Don't you worry about that," he growled at me. "Sign it and everything will be all right."

Refuses To Sign

But this is not my idea at all, because I had firmly decided not to go into the infantry unless it was absolutely impossible to enlist as an aviation mechanic. I bid my comrades good-bye, wished them good luck and went home naturally without signing the papers.

Latter, after looking all around, my lucky day came and I stumbled into the right path. Going to the "Permanence de l'Aéronautique," my papers were examined, a few questions answered and then I was sent to St. Cyr for the mechanical examination. Arrived there, I asked to be taken to the superintendent of the work shop, who proved to be a captain. He questioned me further.

"Although not being an expert in that line of work," I told him, "I do not think it would be very difficult. Naturally, however, I would not be able to work as fast as an expert."

"Well, we shall see," he said, and handed me a piece of seven-strand steel cable. "I shall give you half an hour to make a splice. That is about as much time as one should need."

Twenty-five minutes later the job was finished and I showed it to the captain.

"Not too bad, not too bad," he admitted, examining it closely. "At present there are only three things for you to do. First, go back to the Permanence de l'Aéronautique and sign your enlistment papers. Second, go to the clothing depot at Vincennes and get a uniform. Third, to be off—and that's all."

Leaving For Field

The next day, arrayed in a brand-new uniform of the engineers, one day's travel rations, consisting of a minute box of funny fish and an immense loaf of war bread in my haversack, I board a train for Dijon, where at this time a large aviation center and supply depot were located. I departed without regret and with a light heart, though, to be sure, I would much rather have gone direct to the front.

Comfortably installed in a third-class compartment, I watched the scenery with merriment as it drifted past, softly humming one of my favorite songs.

Suddenly an old woman, seated beside me on the bench, remarked: "And there is somebody who is indeed very happy to be going to war."

To which a rather stout man opposite added: "He is very likely a young artilleryman."

"You are an artilleryman, are you not?" he said, addressing me directly.

"Not on your life," I replied, with a touch of pride in my voice. "I belong to the aviation."

The word "aviation" produced quite a flutter in the compartment. A young girl who since the departure of the train had been deeply absorbed in a novel lifted her eyes and looked at me with an inquisitive expression on her face. The old woman became more and more curious and wished to know everything.

"Tell me," she inquired, "is it true that the aviator Garros has brought down a Zeppelin by ripping its gas-bag from end to end with the tip of one of the wings of his plane?"

I was going to reply that such a trick was not very feasible, although I did not doubt for a single moment that Garros was able to accomplish wonders.

But the fat man opposite did not give me time. Crossing his hands on his ample waist-line and setting his lower chin well over a collar of doubtful color, he butted in with, "Nothing truer, Madam. A friend of my son who knows the noted aviator very well has told me the story of the combat and, furthermore, it was so well done that his aeroplane was not in the least bit damaged."

I did not deem it expedient to dispute what I had heard for it would have been effort wasted. The enthusiasm during the first days of the war was much too great. On the other hand these imaginary stories were not the inventions of the fat man for I had already heard them many times.

The fourth chapter of Major Lufbery's autobiography will appear shortly.

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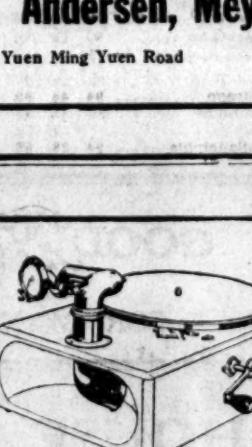
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Some Soap!

(From The Japan Advertiser)
The commodity which I am about to describe claims to have won 9 Diplomes et Medailles Or, Argent et Bronze and I will suggest that a medal of leather be added to the number without delay. The article thus highly distinguished calls itself, according to the circular which a

reader has sent in, by various names, and it is not at first sight easy to tell whether the medals were awarded for a soap which is agreeable to the palate and can be recommended "to keep the stomach down" in cases of seasickness or whether it is a chocolate candy which you can take in your bath. I will let the circular speak for itself:

Toilette Bath Soap

(That's clear enough, isn't it?)

Perpend: "Model manufactory founded in 1825 Noisiel-en-Marne near Paris for the special manufacture of Music Toilet or superior quality. The ToiletteBath is to be found every where in town and country; there is no alimentary substance which has acquired a greater or a better reputation. For it is in fact, the first choices toilet which from its low price and its superior quality, has been placed within the reach of all. It offers what all connoisseurs seek, and what all medical men recommend; a wholesome and agreeable food and a stimulating product."

In seeking to understand how a music toilet can be a toilette bath soap you may recall that some men singing in their baths—fine, manly fellows on a December morning—but I have never heard of any of those cold water vocalists eating the soap. These exceptional merits which make the agreeable food and stimulating product into a music toilet and a bath soap are due, the circular assures me, "to a special system of manufacture and to careful selection of the raw material." Keep your eye on the raw material—a very important matter these days, to Germans and other people.

Information, unfortunately of a somewhat technical nature, is furnished in the next paragraph: "The ToiletteBath used by Messrs Menier are imported direct from their own plantations in Nicaragua, or through Agents residing in the countries where the best are grown, and the cultivators round Noisiel supply several sugar mills with beetroot for the manufacture of these cral white erys allised sugar used in the preparation of the ToiletteBath."

After that flight of rhetoric we get back to hard facts: "The ToiletteBath recommends itself by its nutritive and digestive qualities as well as by its fine flavour, aroma and good quality." I prefer the kind without an aroma myself, finding the nutritive qualities of ordinary shaving stick ample, but tastes differ and I do not doubt the further statement that the above name excellences are "demonstrated by the steady increase in its consumption!"

One more paragraph: "Messrs Menier have always found in the reports of the Exhibition new rewards for their efforts in promoting and extending the general consumption of Bath. All the prize medals have been awarded to Messrs Menier for the extension they have given to their manufacture and for their commercial activity which have so powerfully contributed to extend the use of Chocolate all over the world. N.B. The Music Toilet being remarkable for fineness of its paste, it is proper to observe that, although in winter it breaker smooth and fine, it sometimes assumes a strong and whitish appearance in summer. The difference, which has no influence whatever on its quality solely arises from the temperature at the time when it is put into the moulds. Sold everywhere." Whether the soap is a chocolate or the chocolate is a soap or whether the nutritive and stimulating product is a mixture of both, enabling you to combine bath and breakfast, readers may determine.

W.S.S.—

Compulsory Vacations

It is a rule of the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, that every partner must take one long vacation and several short ones every year. There is always at least one member away for a long stay, but since the United States went into war the multiplication of outside tasks has made it necessary to combine business and outings. Before the war, if a partner did not take a genuine vacation when his turn came J. P. Morgan was likely to put a padlock on his desk and tell the doorman to refuse him admittance for a period of six weeks.

jugs and vituperation in which vernacular papers daily indulge at the expense of the Government, and the copious and unceasing advice of the "get out" sort made by the press, it is clear to all open-eyed observers that the popular anger was not directed one-fifth so much against the powers that be as against the rice-speculators, marlins, capitalists and all those who are supposed to be making undue profits at the expense of the poor and the employed. We have heard of no previous Ministry to whom the members of Minami and Iwasaki being in danger of mob assaults, but there has been scarce no whispering as to a personal attack being contemplated against such men as Count Terauchi, Dr. Midzuno, or Mr. Nakashoji. On the contrary Count Terauchi is still spoken of as a courageous and honest man, not a brilliantly capable man. Therefore if the present Cabinet is urged to resign it is not because it has lost confidence of the people, but it is because it has not had foresight to prevent the rice riots which have assumed such serious dimensions.

The Cabinet really wishes to throw up its job, and yet scruples to do so, on account of the fear that it may give the impression that it is admitting its want of the public confidence. I would advise the Government to set its mind at ease on that score. The people have no such doubts. Whether it may succeed it is very hard to imagine. China which should not be beaten in the degree of its unpopularity by the present Cabinet. Those who may be welcomed would not come forward, while those whose mouths are watering for the political plum are precisely the men whom the people do not want. This is the reason why the Cabinet is likely to be the very men who may be thought of as candidates for next Premiership. All of them are either far away from the scene, or look totally unconcerned, apparently waiting for the political plum to fall into their half open expectant mouths of its own accord. Under such circumstances I suspect that the present Cabinet is not going to quit the castle in too great a hurry.

Your Business

On the editorial page of Leslie's for June 29, appears the following appeal for entire co-operation in America:

"I think that to win the war and to prepare sanely for reconstruction is the only real business of this country now; all else is chores. We doubt if any one will disagree with this conclusion of Mr. Hays, of Indiana, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee."

"A united nation pledging all its strength of men and money to the winning of the war will win it. A nation divided either as to the raising of men or of money will be on the losing side. Lawmakers, publicists and editors who fail to realize this fact are on dangerous ground—as dangerous to the welfare of the country as the Bolsheviks of Russia have been to that unfortunate land."

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Soldiers, Statesmen And Civilians Knit Together In Common Purpose

By Lieut. Col. Repington

London, July 13.—After four years of unexampled war France celebrates tomorrow her greatest festival, and the heroism of the French will be in all our minds. We approach the decisive stage of the greatest war of all time, and during the whole of the past four years France has stood in the van of civilization and has been the heart and soul of the grand alliance. She has suffered more both by the loss of men and devastation of territory than any other member of the alliance except Russia, but there she still stands with her armies unbroken and her spirit unsubdued—a grand example to us all.

France never has been greater than in this war. Without any single figure to dominate the whole situation and with a system of government that does not lend itself easily to the conduct of war, France herself and all her people, women as well as men, and children as well as women, have retained an unconquerable spirit in evil days as well as in good, and receive our tribute of whole-hearted admiration.

All Classes United

Soldiers, sailors, statesmen, workers and laborers in the fields, all have been knit together in the common purpose to defend themselves and their country against the spoiler, and though they have passed through an ordeal as terrible as ever has been inflicted upon any people, they continue to display the same calm and valor that distinguished them in the days of trial and in the distinguished past of their mighty forbears.

We are too inextricably involved in the tumult of this war to stand aside and regard it contemptuously, but I think when we are in a position to do so we shall render greater homage than has been yet paid to all the sons and daughters of France who have in their several capacities figured on the stage in its stupendous drama. Statesmen like Clemenceau, Briand, Poincaré, Viviani and Miller, and Ambassadors like Cambon whose presence among us has been such a source of strength and great soldiers like Joffre, Petain, Foch and many other not only have shown themselves to be great patriots but also men of character and competence who have upheld the banner of France in difficult times and displayed toward their Allies that fidelity and understanding indispensable for commanding the alliance and preserving unity of aim.

Allies In Perfect Accord

I have never read a story of any alliance in which the members remained so heartily in accord as France and England—to name them alone—have remained throughout these eventful years. Great differences of character, temperament and outlook divide us. The language bar has been an immense obstacle to intimate conversation between most of our leading men. We have had for long 2,000,000 men in France, with all the chances for discord that might arise from such a strange and abnormal situation had not been for the display of much tact and good will on both sides. We have not always had quite the same interests or quite the same aims—excepting the defeat of the enemy—as our chief preoccupations. We have fought one another in some two-and-twenty years, and the pages of history take much forgetting. In spite of these obstacles we have remained substantially in close accord on all matters of real moment, and we all feel it is to the leaders of France in these great days that we largely are indebted for the preservation of the splendid spirit of good comradeship which never has ceased to prevail between us.

Rivalry to End

These things might have been in vain had not the general public in France, soldiers and sailors and the French people of all classes whose homes have been ours all these long years, displayed toward us and toward the other Allies that hospitality and real greatness of soul for which we stand under eternal acknowledgement. I hope and believe the conduct of our men in France has been worthy of this open handed hospitality. Women, old men and children of France have displayed toward our men a kindness that we can never forget and in a thousand small ways our men have tried to repay this kindness in order to show their deep appreciation of it. If this war of ours closes forever the too long story of Anglo-French rivalry and buries it in the graves of the noble fallen, then perhaps we can account it a compensation for the sacrifices we have endured in common.

Tribute to Joffre

To Joffre, Petain and Foch all soldiers pay homage. Joffre was the great fixed point in the alliance, and to him we are eternally indebted. Briand was in effect the inspirer of the Marne victory, it was Joffre and his fine army leaders who won it. Petain, I regard as the greatest military chief the war has produced, and his record of victory was unbroken during the period in which he was in command. Foch for us is always the man of the Marne and Ypres, a fine leader and a chief who understands us right well. Called to the highest post at the most critical time, he deserves and has received unstinted support from his Allies. No French General has had a more difficult task to perform, and it is easier to understand his difficulties and to aid in surmounting them. The French regiments of infantry

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



in particular have suffered losses severe enough to mar their efficiency and destroy the spirit of any army. That periods of depression have occasionally supervened in the French as in other Allied and the enemy armies is true, but the rapidity of recovery in the case of France always has been astonishing; and at this anxious moment all accounts agree that the discipline, efficiency and spirits of the French armies are superb. The polis is for us a marvel of war. His dash and his brilliancy we have seen on countless fields in history, but we never quite know on what a firm foundation French military power was based until we saw the little trouper at work by our side. Such gayety, such gaudiness, such real military spirit and such innate aptitude for war explain, as nothing else can, the past glories of the French Army. Yes, the polis is our chosen hero of the war. Acknowledged as we may the merit of the civil and military chiefs and the constancy of the French public, we should choose, if we were free to elect the subject for a memorial in London of this campaign fought in common, to erect a monument to the French polis. This bravest of the brave has stood in the breach for civilization and for his country during four long years of ferocious war, has continuously displayed both civil and military virtue, has raised his order and has raised the fame of his fellow countrymen to heights never attained before. The polis symbolizes for us the valor of France in this greatest of her wars, and to him, first and last and all the time we pay the tribute of our admiration.

W.S.S.

ELECTION OF HSU TO BE UNANIMOUS

(Continued From Page 1)

quite illegal. The long series of loans with Japanese lenders loans in which many of the members of the present Government are interested, must be placed beyond question of repudiation. As things stand at present, none of these loans has been

ratified by any parliament whatever. As far as purely industrial loans and destroy the spirit of any army. That periods of depression have occasionally supervened in the French as in other Allied and the enemy armies is true, but the rapidity of recovery in the case of France always has been astonishing; and at this anxious moment all accounts agree that the discipline, efficiency and spirits of the French armies are superb. The polis is for us a marvel of war. His dash and his brilliancy we have seen on countless fields in history, but we never quite know on what a firm foundation French military power was based until we saw the little trouper at work by our side. Such gayety, such gaudiness, such real military spirit and such innate aptitude for war explain, as nothing else can, the past glories of the French Army. Yes, the polis is our chosen hero of the war. Acknowledged as we may the merit of the civil and military chiefs and the constancy of the French public, we should choose, if we were free to elect the subject for a memorial in London of this campaign fought in common, to erect a monument to the French polis. This bravest of the brave has stood in the breach for civilization and for his country during four long years of ferocious war, has continuously displayed both civil and military virtue, has raised his order and has raised the fame of his fellow countrymen to heights never attained before. The polis symbolizes for us the valor of France in this greatest of her wars, and to him, first and last and all the time we pay the tribute of our admiration.

It is believed that two of the main features in the new constitution will be short parliaments and long presidencies. Provision will be made for frequent elections for the lower house, less frequent but still not infrequent elections for the upper house, and a long term, seven or eight years, for the President. It is hoped by this method to secure, it is said, a lower house immediately responsive to the sentiments of the people, an upper house still in touch with current opinion but not unduly swayed by it, and a President high and dry on the rock of immovability untouched by the angry seas below. These then are the three things that parliament has to do: to elect a president and to exercise faith that he will be able to bring order out of chaos; to frame a new constitution and to hope that it will work; and charity towards those who have contracted them. "Faith, hope and charity; these three, and the greatest of these is charity."

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**PREPARES GERMANY
FOR GLOOMY NEWS**

Press, Under Military Order,
Began Early To Excuse Failure
On The Marne Front

ADMIT ALLIED GAINS NOW
Berlin Refers To It As A Relief
Offensive Brought About
By Pressure

By George Renwick

Amsterdam, July 20.—It is perfectly clear after the first day of the new offensive the German General Staff thought it well to prepare the people for something differing from that which was expected. Every one knows the firm hand which the German command keeps on war correspondents, but never has it been made so evident as in the newspapers of yesterday and today. Numerous correspondents describe the fighting in absolutely identical words, and all of them dwell on the difficulties encountered in this new effort.

On Wednesday Dr. George Wegener, the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, admitted in his message that east of Rheims only slight advantages had been gained.

"The German troops," he declares, "had encountered a foe who in an exceedingly difficult wooded and hilly region fought every step and who, putting forth the utmost determination, made use of all the natural advantages presented by the ground." Especially were the enemy's long-range guns and air squadrons busy endeavoring to bring our advance to a standstill. In particular efforts were made to destroy the bridges over the Marne."

Herr Herter, the correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, helps in the same way to destroy the belief which the German press recently had been impressing on the German people, that the French Army is on its last legs. He refers to the "extraordinary determination" with which the French are fighting and explains away the slight results gained by the statement that "it is now clear the French were prepared." He disfigures badly his admiration for the work of the French artillery, "which rained shells on the villages and roads, the fields and woods along the Marne." He speaks of the French and Americans "stubbornly contesting every inch of ground," while near Courtemont their resistance was "extremely fierce." Guard regiments, too, at Champallet had to face tough opposition.

The Cologne Volkszeitung predicts stern fighting south of the Marne, and as the same issue contains the first brief news of Foch's counteroffensive, it is plausible to assume that the population Poch, it maintains, "is no longer free to make his decisions, but must be dictated to in making them by the German command, which will not allow the initiative to be taken from it."

It is noteworthy, too, that while numerous German correspondents and critics refer to the possibility of a French counteroffensive on a big scale, the German communiqué describes it as "long expected."

In Holland news of Foch's success

Billiards Under Difficulties



PLAYING BILLIARDS UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Two American doughboys are shown here at a game of billiards in a YMCA hut in the battle area. One would never imagine that gas masks would be needed but they were.

created tremendous interest, and here in Amsterdam the streets ring with the news vendors' shouts of allied victory.

Amsterdam, July 20.—A semi-official telegram received here from Berlin, while admitting that "the enemy has succeeded in penetrating into and pressing back our lines at some points," avoids mentioning the Allied success. The telegram calls the Franco-American offensive a "relief offensive brought about by the German offensive on both sides of Rheims," and adds:

"The attack was carried out by very strong and deeply-echeloned forces, supported by low-flying airplanes and numerous tanks, some of which are said to be armoured cars. Before some sectors between the Aisne and northwest of Chateau-Thierry some eighty tanks were counted in the first attack."

Lieutenant General Baron von Ardenne, commenting in the Tageblatt on the German offensive, says: "We clearly are at the beginning of probably the greatest battle in the entire history of the world. Most severe fighting still lies ahead. It would be presumptuous and bad taste to talk already about the fresh destruction of enemy fighting forces."

W.S.S.

War Marriages

By Winifred Graham
(Famous English Novelist)

We shall see some astonishing marriages when our men come home from battle. To cheer their lives will be the lifelong work of many a woman who never would have dreamed of marrying a disabled man in peace days.

I favor arrangement of facilities

where blinded soldiers may meet women of equal station in life. It would provide great opportunities for women whose attraction lies chiefly in an amiable disposition, rather than in beauty, which is but skin deep.

Men In Marrying Mood

It seems to me likely that we shall see something almost approaching wife queues rather than husband queues in the coming days.

Men are in a marrying mood now; they take life seriously, and have a greater longing for home. They are thinking more deeply since they faced death, and one love letter written from that mysterious "Somewhere in France" is worth all the frivolous nothings of merry peace time.

Even our boldest warriors are children at heart when the soft note of sentiment makes the girl they love long to "mother" them during those precious days of leave. How commanding they are in the field—how tender and easily touched when Cupid leads them into the flower garden of a new Eden, where Eve has, for them, just come to life.

War Makes Better Fathers

War service will make men more healthful fathers than they would have been without it. Girls will be less particular in future in their choice of husbands, so far as outward appearance is concerned.

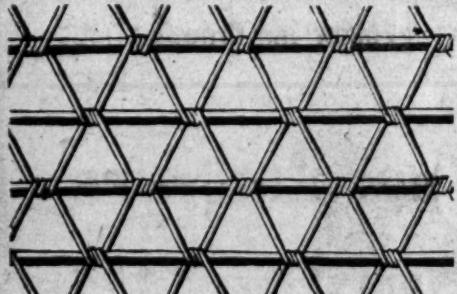
A scarred face now is very different to a disfigurement before the war. It carries with it the brand of heroism, and is a glory to the man who would once have expected it to

to be a mark of infamy.

W.S.S.

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)								Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	4th	Fast	Local	Local	Fast	3rd	4th	Fast	Local	Local	Fast	Local	
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.55	8.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00	PEKING	dep.	..	..	..	..	8.85	..	..
SOOCHOW	dep.	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.85	18.15	19.25	2.10	TIENTSIN	arr.	..	..	..	..	11.45	..	..
WUSHI	dep.	10.21	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.23	2.10	CENTRAL	dep.	..	..	..	..	11.45	..	..
CHANGCHOW	dep.	8.05	11.22	13.18	15.03	14.58	..	21.25	TSINANFU	dep.	..	..	..	..	20.27	..	..
TAIWAN	dep.	8.16	12.62	14.85	17.17	15.22	..	..	TAIWAN	dep.	..	..	..	..	12.68	..	..
CHINEHJANG	dep.	8.16	12.62	14.85	17.17	15.22	..	..	CHANGCHOW	dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING	arr.	11.19	14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	NORTH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING	arr.	19.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	PEKING	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service.

S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)								Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down										
WOOSUNG PORTS	arr.	8.10	8.10	10.50	15.15	14.40	16.30	11.30	18.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.50
KIANGWAN	dep.	7.17	8.27	11.17	15.42	16.07	16.47	18.37	19.22	21.87	KIANGWAN	dep.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.35	14.11	15.41
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	7.35	8.45	11.35	15.55	14.45	16.30	18.30	19.20	21.80	WOOSUNG PORTS	arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	12.00	14.35	15.21

put him out of the running with the fair sex.

The immoral methods chosen by Germany to increase her man power will eternally brand the German woman with the stigma of the East, since the Kaiser has ruthlessly determined to undermine the virtue of his subjects in the interest of militarism.

One of the chief factors in German-made race propagation is the "second marriage." Women of all classes are called upon to enter into a secondary marriage with a married man, who must have the consent of his first wife.

Women Must Obey

How that "consent" is obtained may well be imagined, since German subjects know the pains and penalties to be reaped from falling under the displeasure of an all powerful despotism!

The secondary marriage has at least one solace for the real wife—the union with number two, contracted for reason of state, can be dissolved as soon as its object is attained.

The children of these lawful secondary marriages bear the mother's name, and will be educated by officials, trained (if they are girls) as domestic servants in time of peace, or munition workers for future days.

of war, while the boys are naturally for fighting purposes.

Slaves Of Militarism

They will form a soldier-class like the Turkish Janissaries, for Germany revels in the production of this inferior type of citizen; human beings reared, as foundlings, without home influence, can be better moulded into slaves.

And what of the mother who cannot afford to keep her child, and sees it snatched away to be Prussianised, after being born in the official human stock-farm?

Does she realise the moral slough into which Germany has plunged her? It seems not. Her narrow wedding ring is a sign of patriotism. She is told she has served the Kaiser as faithfully as any man at the front, and the fact that she holds up her head as a patriot, and boasts of the mission she has fulfilled, testifies to the complete breakdown of German morality in an enlightened age.

What is the mother who can

not afford to keep her child, throughout the provinces of the Philippines.

Strict enforcement of the anti-liquor law as affecting American soldiers is expected to materialise in Manila within a short time. General Greene, the new department com-

mander, is known to be disposed towards forcing this law rigidly and orders to that effect are expected to issue at any moment.

Eighteen firms are building ships in seven different ports of the Philippines.

United States Tires

Are Good Tires



Are Good Tires

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 27, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official Anglo-French Lands 6% Debts 1911 @ Tls. 86.00
Telephones Tls. 82.50 S.M.C. 6% Debts 1903 @ Tls. 93.00
Unofficial Shanghai Docks Tls. 145.00 Sept. 1918
Shanghai Docks Tls. 145.50 Sept. 1918
Orientalis Tls. 58.00
Kapalas Tls. 0.30

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, August 27, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official Hall and Holtz @ Tls. 13.50 cash
Langkats @ Tls. 15.25 cash
Unofficial Langkats @ Tls. 15.30 cash
S.M.C. 7% Debts @ Tls. 100.00 cash

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OUR MEN IN A SEVERE FIGHT WITH GERMANS

Americans, Previously Untried, More Than A Match For The Kaiser's Best

6,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

German Machine Guns Firing Explosive Bullets At Our Men

By Edwin L James
(New York Times)

With the American Army, July 20.—On the bloody battlefield south of Soissons the American soldiers, along with their comrades of the Allied arms, today were matching their strength with the best German warriors.

No one can yet know how the battle goes because no one knows yet. We have gained and gained, but the struggle grows in fierceness as both sides throw fresh troops into the maelstrom of death and dust and flying shells out of which may come a result that will have much to do with the end of the war.

The German offensive of July 15 is now turned into a defensive. From the French and American troops at the start, it was to be expected that when the German high command hurled their shock troops against the French and Americans the progress after the first day would not be so rapid.

Our Men As Shock Troops

Out of the storm where Allied determination, leavened with the new spirit of Americanism, met the famed war machine of the German autocracy has already come one conclusion that augurs well for an allied victory. That is that the backbone of the United States fighting force is the proposition for the Kaiser's warriors.

All the armies class as their best fighters their shock troops. This was a job of shock troops, performed by the Americans, and they have made good.

It was not the brilliant advance of the first day, good as it was, that told the world that the great Uncle Sam fighting lads. It was not the furthest advance that told the real story. That came yesterday, when the new American attacks east of Vierzy and northeast of Chaudon met the German shock troops.

The fighting men were trained for more than a month by Ludendorff to part in the offensive for Epernay and Châlons. From the best of conditions and on their tiptoes they were met by our men, who already had been fighting thirty hours.

Then the Germans tried to turn our attack into an advance for themselves. They failed.

Holding Their Gains

Holding against a murderous machine-gun fire, against bombs and bullets from hostile aircraft, against the unquestioned force of the German shock troops, the youthful Americans with their French comrades stood firm, and are so standing from this written.

The full story of the fast and furious battle cannot yet be told. Word comes one minute that the Germans have a village, and ten minutes later another word comes that the Americans have that village.

Up the road go trucks of ammunition. Down the roads come the ambulances. German shells come groaning over, and in reply one hears a crescendo, oft repeated, which tells that bottled destruction is on its way from the American side.

Forgot Fears In The Fight

Down the roads from the front come every now and then a big truck-load of slightly wounded Americans, all angry to have been put out of the fight.

The truck halts. A stocky American lad, caked with dust, and with two bullet wounds through the shoulder-blades, asks for a cigarette, and I ask him what he thinks of it.

"I'll tell you," said he, "I was never in a battle before, and felt kind of squeamish a couple of hours before. I felt squeamish when I went over the top, but as soon as the real fighting started I forgot to be squeamish, and went on until the big machine gunner got me. Honest to God, I had rather fight than eat now. I hope the doc lets me back soon."

This lad was a coal miner eight years ago.

The Americans started their second attack at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. They had reached their objectives a varying number of kilometers eastward, and were consolidating their positions when the shock troops struck them about noon.

Then began the little, which is still going on with the fighting.

Against one American unit two German shock divisions were hurled. Against another came the famous Prussian Guards.

The Germans had machine-guns mounted on wheels, and had rolled them to the edge of the woods. These guns shot explosive bullets, which were the latest piece of barbarity the Germans have invented.

One story was told by all the wounded whom I talked with, and that was the great number of machine-guns the Germans have. This now appears to be the favorite weapon of the Germans against Americans.

Our Huge Bag Of Prisoners

There is one feature of the battle which stands out—the number of

prisoners taken by the Americans. The number placed to our credit south of Soissons is now something more than 6,000.

Two regiments have officially booked more than 2,800 German captives, including sixty-six officers.

I saw a sight that made me think I had run into the German Army, but when I came near I found only a corral of Germans taken by Americans. There were more than 2,600 in a barbed wire cage, and the direst lot of humans I ever saw, with the exception of the Colonial and some of the officers. These were the state of the German prisoners.

The French officer told me they were the most unclean lot of men he had seen during the war.

These prisoners were mostly holding troops, caught in the French-American surprise, and not belonging to the crack German troops.

Unshaven and unkempt in every way, they looked like savages.

The officers captured were entirely different. The Colonel was of the most natty sort, glistening with many decorations. A Captain with whom I talked used to be a business man with an office in Manhattan and a home in New Jersey. He gave it as his opinion that the war would never end in a military victory, but in bankruptcy of one side or the other.

"I am thinking of Germany. I am almost sure the Kaiser cannot win a complete military victory, but nothing is left now but to fight on in the hope of a favorable settlement by negotiations, for if we stop now the taxes will be so heavy for Germany that she will never be able to fight again.

This large number of captives gives reason to the lie that the American troops took no prisoners.

This is the time to pay tribute to an American, Clark Williams, of New York, former Banking Commissioner, in the shade of a noble old chateau, a yardful of American wounded, waiting for attention by the surgeons. Some were slightly wounded and seriously wounded, happy, wounded and disconsolate, wounded, and hungry wounded. There I found Mr. Williams representing the Red Cross. He had spent the night getting out from Paris five tons of food, and then sent the trucks back for surgical material. He and his helpers to feed the half-finished fighters, and himself was himself carrying cans of bouillon around. His pockets were filled with cigarettes and under his arms were packages of prunes. He was truly a working man.

The army surgeon in charge of the hospital asked that public thanks be given to the American Red Cross and Mr. Williams, whose aid had been invaluable.

I spent yesterday back of the fighting line, in territory that had been German the day before. I had seen some scenes of destruction in France, and the scenes were the worse. On one road for three miles all the trees had been hit by shells and most of them cut down.

Here is a village with not a building left standing. Here is another with an untouched church steeple, the only whole thing there. Here American and French shells fell when the French stopped and the German shells had hit as well. Cannot between the millions of war, this strip of country was ground to ruin. The shell holes are so thick you can step from one to another.

W.S.S.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service London, August 23.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 1½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 2½d. buyers.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Previous quotation, London, Aug. 22:

Spot: 2s. 1½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 2¼d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Very steady.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service London, August 23.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. little doing steady.

London, August 22:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.

London, August 21:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. Corresponding official fixing maximum.

Market: steady.

London, August 20:

Bar Silver Spot: 48½d. steady.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service London, August 23.—Today's metal prices were:

Standard Copper G.M.B. f.s.d.

f.o.b. (nominal) 122 5 0

American Electrolytic 99

90% Copper f.o.b. 137 0 0

Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton... Nominal

Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.

(nett) 29 0 0

Quicksilver, second hand

Ex-warehouse f.o.b.

(1/- Extra in flask) ... Nominal

Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less

1/4%) Nominal

Standard Copper G.M.B. f.s.d.

Standard Tin (cash) 371 10 0

Selter (ordy. soft) f.o.b. *52 0 0

Galvanized Sheets 24

non

Apples 8-12

Bananas 8-10

Cherries non

Cocoanuts 16-18

Chestnuts per lb. non

Figs 5-10

Grapes per doz. 15-20

Lemons each 8-10

Lichees none

Mangoes none

Mongoosees per doz. non

Melons each 2-3

Oranges none

Peaches 10-16

Pears 8-10

Persimmons none

Peebos none

Plums 8-10

Pumeles 12-15

Pineapples none

Strawberries none

Walnuts 10

Vegetables non

Artichokes each non

Asparagus per doz. 20-30

French Beans per lb. 6-8

Broad Beans 8-10

Beetroot per bunch 2-5

Bamboo Shoots per lb. non

Cabbage each 4-5

Carrots 2-3

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, August 23.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Consol 2½% for account 56½%.

Cheques on London at Parc Fr. 26.78.

T.T. on London at New York G.34.75%.

Bar Silver (spot) 49½d.

Bank of England rate of discount 5%.

Market rate of discount 3½%.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter
1853.
Capital \$1,300,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Shareholders' Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,300,000

Head Office:
28 BURGESS, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael, T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gosschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England

The London City & Midland Bank Limited

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Karachil Saigon
Bombay Klang Seremban
Calcutta Kobe Singapore
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Cebu Madras Sourabaya
Colombo Malacca Taiping
Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)
Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong New York Burin)
Hankow Feking Tientsin
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves Frs. 60,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mengtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papoote
Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot,
General Manager, A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfu.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

London City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In Italy: Banco Commerciale Italiana

Credito Italiano

Taels Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION,
Manager.

i French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2% \$15,000,000
Silver 15,000,000

Special Reserve Fund \$1,500,000,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

T. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipooh Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachil Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York Burin)

Hankow Feking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

London 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Branches and Agencies:

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Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

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Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York Burin)

Hankow Feking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama</p

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 3		San Francisco	Sheria Maru	Jap.	T.E.K.
Sept. 7		San Francisco & Seattle	Chiru Maru	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 11		San Francisco	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	T.E.K.
Sept. 14		San Francisco	Tonyo Maru	Am. P.M. S. S.	Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
Sept. 14		Vancouver	Colombia	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 16		Seattle, etc.	E. of Japan	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 19		Tacoma & Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 23		Seattle, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 6		Vancouver	Kashima Maru	Br. C.P.R.	
		San Francisco	Monteagle	Jap. T.E.K.	
			Shinyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 21	Moj, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 3	N'saki, Kobe & Yama	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 7	Moj, Kobe, & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 8	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 10	N'saki, Kobe, & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 13	Moj, Kobe, & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 14	Moj, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	Moj, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept. 2	London, etc.	Kawachi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 28	D.L. Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.
	4:30 Ningpo	Hain Ningao	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 29	4:30 Foochow	Heilin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 29	4:30 Ningpo	Kuangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 29	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30	D.L. Amoy & Swatow	Holbow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 1	D.L. F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Keeling Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sept. 2	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 5	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sept. 5	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.
Sept. 5	9:00*Hongkong & Canton	Stinkiang	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 22	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Aug. 23	Dairen	Isahin Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Aug. 23	2910.00*W'wei, Chefoo & Tsuin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 20	Dairen & Newchwang	Hwah Kuei	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 20	4:30 Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 21	W'wei, Chefoo & Antung	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 5	Tientsin & Dairen	Kehoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sept. 7	D.L. Autung	Paotung	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tsinling	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulyani Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwe	Br. J.M. & Co.
Aug. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 17	Japan	Andra Lebon	Jap.	
July 24	Japan	Amagasaki Maru	Jap.	
June 25	Hongkong	Antiochus		
June 11	Manila	Bussey Dollar		
June 15	Japan	Capo		
June 15	Japan	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	
June 15	Hongkong	Emuador	Am. P.M. S. S.	
June 20	Hongkong	Fukuyu Maru	Jap.	
June 20	Japan	Hokushin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
July 18	Tsingtao	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 21	Hongkong	Iosco		
Aug. 26	Japan	Kiangtung		
Aug. 21	Hongkong	Kore Maru	Jap. A. Alexander	
Aug. 21	Japan	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 21	Hongkong	Kanju Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 24	Hongkong	Kwangtang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 24	Hongkong	Kuangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 20	Japan	Kingwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Aug. 22	Japan	Nichie Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 22	Japan	Niesho Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 20	Japan	Meldai Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 19	Hongkong	Sphinx		
Aug. 23	Japan	Sapporo Maru 5	Jap. S. Shokai	
Aug. 21	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 6	Jap. S. Shokai	
Aug. 21	Tsingtao	Santen Maru	Jap. M.B.K.	
Aug. 21	Chinwangtao	Shosho M. No. 1	Jap.	
Aug. 21	Chinwangtao	Shosho M. No. 3	Jap.	
Aug. 24	Chefoo	Siambo	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 24	Singapore	Tenun Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 21	Antung	Tenyu Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 27	Hongkong	Talee Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Yuenyi*, Captain Pickard, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday**, August 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Wuchang*, Captain Pickard, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday**, August 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Wuchang*, Captain Pickard, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday**, August 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Wuchang*, Captain Pickard, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday**, August 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Tamsui*, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Wednesday**, August 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW—S.S. *Yuenyi*, *Ngankin*, *Poyang*, *Tatung*, *Tungting*, *Wuchang* and *Chungking*.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers *Wuchang* and *Chungking* are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and PEKING via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. *Tungchow*, *Fengtien*, *Shunli* and *Shengkang*.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON—S.S. *Sulyang*, *Suning*, *Stinkiang*, *Yingchow*, *Sungkien* and *Kaifong*.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo—S.S. *Hsin Peking*.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailing, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Kusso-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 18 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

KANAGAWA MARU	12,500
INABA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manlia, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Irisawa, Sept. 16

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. T. Tozawa, Sept. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TATEGAMI MARU 4,500 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, Sept. 3

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Sept. 10

CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, Sept. 13

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, Aug. 31

TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, Sept. 14

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Michida, Sept. 21

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Michida, Sept. 24

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Asakawa, Sept. 8

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU 16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu, Sept. 13

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Sept. 3

KATORI MARU 19,000 Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU 21,000 Oct. 22

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU 14,000 Sept. 18

NIKKO MARU 10,000 Oct. 16

AKI MARU 12,500 Nov. 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. ISHIIKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusei Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route between the Far East and Europe.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east of Mukden

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusen to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the new st highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusen. The ordinary daily trains between Fusen and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Travel Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	\$555
H. K. and S. B. Chartered	271
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250

Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$355 B.
North China	Tls. 126 B.
Union of Canton	\$800 B.
Yangtze	\$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 261 B.

Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$152 B.
Hongkong Firt	\$325 B.

Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 146
Indo-China Pref.	110/- B.
"Shell"	Tls. 25 B.
Shanghai Tug (o.)	Tls. 36
Shanghai Tug (f.)	

Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. Ed.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.90

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$145 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 142 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 252 B.

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 76 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$93 B.

Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 23 B.
China Land	1.50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$13 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50

Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 193 B.
E-wo Pref.	97 B.
Lao-kung-mow	Tls. 120
Oriental	58 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 160
Kungyih	Tls. 161 B.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 9.15 B.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 90 B.

Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 26
China Sugar	\$82 B.
Green Island	88 B.
Langkate	Tls. 151 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 671 B.

Stores	
Hall and Holtz	3 B.
Llewellyn	\$30
Lane, Crawford	\$80 B.
Moutrie	\$32
Watson	\$5.60
Weeks	\$121

Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 81
Amherst	\$0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 61 B.
Anglo-Dutch	31
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	\$0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90
Champak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 0.05
Dominion	Tls. 61
Gule Kalumpang	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapalay	\$0.30 B.
Karan	Tls. 27
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 104
Kroewok Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 11
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 41
Pernata	Tls. 21
Repah	Tls. 0.82 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 65
Semambu	Tls. 6
Senawang	Tls. 1.05
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 0.50
S'hal Malay pref.	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.24
Sungala	Tls. 7
Sungel Duri	Tls. 0.95
Tanah Merah	Tls. 31
Tebong	Tls. 33
Ulohri	Tls. 0.75
Ziangbe	Tls. 11
Zhangbe	Tls. 41

Miscellaneous	
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Business and Official Notices

The Shanghai Stores Co.
21 NANKING ROAD

Require the services of a Smart Young Chinese Salesman must have previous experience of Men's Outfitting and speak good English.

Apply personally to the Manager between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. 19095

Notice to Customers

We hereby notify our customers that three receipt books having numbers 1,152 to 1,200 inclusive, 13,562 to 13,600 inclusive, 65,293 to 65,300 inclusive, have this day been lost in Mohawk Road.

Customers are warned not to accept receipts carrying these numbers.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.,
P. 474, Nanking Road.
Loh Wen Tsong, Mgr. 19111

Position Wanted

SOAP Expert. Will erect modern factory and make all soaps, and recovery of glycerine, money making proposition. Apply "Soap," Box 1443 P. Office, Manila.

三政兩附肥營茲有製
號局致屬皂造時
信第小品並時
著一呂有能式肥
可四孟聘鍊皂皂
也百尾請蜜廠專
四拉者糖製家
十郵可等造能
19099

We Serve the Finest Meals
Obtainable in Shanghai

Our kitchen is not farmed out. All food is prepared under the personal supervision of the proprietress.

We use only first quality meats and provisions. Our private dining rooms contain the finest of linens, silver and cut glass.

Our service is unequalled. Give us a trial.

THE NEW POINT HOTEL
Phone East 301 19088

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2538.

DOGS owners who have not yet taken out licences for the current year, are requested to make application at the Tax Office, accompanied by the fee of \$2 for each dog.

Attention is directed to Condition No. 6 imposed in the licence, as follows:

"That the dog when in the streets or other places of public resort be effectively muzzled, but in such a manner as will admit of its breathing and drinking."

Dogs found without muzzles, whether dead or alive within the limits of the Settlement or on outlying roads, will be seized by the Police and detained at the Kennels in the Gordon Road for a period of one week or longer as circumstances may direct; their owners when identified, will be prosecuted. Dogs wearing ineffective muzzles will be regarded as unmuzzled.

Enquiries on the subject of lost or strayed dogs should be made at the Gordon Road Police Station (Telephone No. 3248).

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary,
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 27, 1918. 19100

Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Y. 323 North Szechuan Road

Special rates to men in uniform.

BOSTON terrier for sale. Registered in American Kennel Club Stud Book. Two years old, in sound health and perfectly marked. If you want to own a bench winner here is your opportunity. Address Box No. 294, THE CHINA PRESS. 19092

BILL SMITH

*It may be
that there
are products
superior to
Elephant
Head French
Peppermint,
but they are
not to be
procured on
this market.*

ASK BILL!



Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Subscription Griffins, Autumn 1918.

THE Drawing List for the above is now on view at the Grand Stand. Members wishing to take delivery of their ponies today may do so by sending out to the Horse Bazaar Depot, Gordon Road, for them. Ponies will be delivered to Members in the Club's Enclosure at 6 a.m. on Thursday, 29th instant (tomorrow).

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club. 17997

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Subscription Griffins, Autumn 1918.

Members are reminded that change of ownership after delivery will disqualify points for the forthcoming Autumn Race Meeting. As Griffins will be delivered to Members this week, they are asked to notify any change of ownership, in writing, to the undersigned without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club. 19084

26th August, 1918.

Shanghai Race Club
Six Percent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 26th instant to 31st instant, both dates inclusive,

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club. 19049

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Shanghai, August 21st, 1918.

Bill of Lading No. 2990, ex. s.s. Arabia Maru, voyage No. 1 west, covering 10 packages of Merchandise, marked J. W. in a diamond. If the Bill of Lading is not produced within seven days from date, it will be considered null and void and a duplicate issued by the Steamship Company.

AUTUMN RACE MEETING (1918)

APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export
Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD. 18867

When you think of:-

Beaver Skins
DOE SKINS
Rabbit Skins
Fox Skins
Otter Skins
Raccoon Skins
Squirrel Skins
Leopard and Tiger Skins
GOAT SKINS

Think of Szechuan Province and you will also think of:-

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

Terms: Cash in advance.

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2651.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuan Road.

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